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WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD011824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 1 Feb 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Spartak Beglov, political observer of the Novosti Press Agency; Gennadiy Shishkin, TASS chief foreign news editor; and Igor Charikov, all-union radio commentator]

[Text] [Charikov] Hello there, esteemed comrades! Our program today will deal with those international problems which currently constitute the chief subject of concern--I would say growing concern--and alarm on the part of the public in the majority of the countries of the world. It is, above all, the complication of the international situation in a number of regions of the globe, which has naturally led to a deterioration of the general climate in relations between states. We will dwell in detail on the causes which, from our point of view, have contributed to the creation of this tension and on ways to surmount it. The search for these ways, efforts aimed at preserving detente and the normalization of the international climate, are the chief thrusts of the foreign policy of our party and government and of the other socialist countries. A vivid example can be provided by the proposals on ways of ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf region, which were put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his recent visit to India. The timeliness, importance and realistic nature of these proposals have been appropriately evaluated in a wide range of countries in this region as well as outside it. Speaking of the problems of the European Continent, one must point here to the active and constructive activity of the USSR and the other socialist countries in the framework of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the CSCE participant-states. This meeting resumed on 27 January. On 8 December last year the delegation of the Polish People's Republic put forward a proposal for summoning a conference on military detente in Europe, a proposal reflecting a joint initiative of the socialist countries. The adoption of a decision at Madrid on summoning such a conference would, in our opinion, have the most beneficial effect on the continuation and development of the all-European process, the beginnings of which were laid at Helsinki.

Constructive initiatives have also been put forward by the Warsaw Pact participant-countries at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which resumed the other day. Both these initiatives, proposed to the Western partners, reflect the readiness of the Warsaw Pact countries for seeking compromise avenues to agreement, as well as a sincere desire to give the Vienna talks a new stimulus and to secure their ultimate success. Coming back to the Madrid meeting, which is already moving toward discussions of the proposals made during the first stage, I should like to ask you, Spartak Ivanovich, to dwell in greater detail on the tasks of the second stage, tasks facing the whole Madrid meeting. After all, you took part, together with other journalists, in covering the first stage. You were in Madrid.

Second Stage of CSCE Meeting

[Beglov] Yes, when the first stage of the meeting was nearing its end, around 20 December last year, the meeting received over 80 proposals by delegates of the countries involved. Now, at the second stage, the principal task which they face is to study these proposals and to adopt mutually-acceptable decisions which correspond to the spirit, letter and tasks of the Helsinki accords.

[Shishkin] It can probably now be said, Spartak Ivanovich, that the first stage of the meeting laid quite good foundations for the successful completion of the work which has been started, and, after all, the whole point is not merely that the ideas of peace, security, detente and equitable mutually-advantageous cooperation triumphed there, but it is also probably important that note was taken of the material implementation of these ideas. For instance, one recalls that over 30 agreements were concluded by the Soviet Union with the countries of West Europe after the Helsinki forum, the Soviet Union's trade turnover with West European countries went up by 62.5 percent, and it is also doubtlessly of great significance that in the last 5 years our country's international cultural links almost doubled and now embrace 120 countries.

[Beglov] Now that the second stage is beginning, the delegates of the 35 states must evidently recognize that what is at issue is not a simple continuation of the first stage, because in this 7-week break the international situation continued to change. Fresh events of one kind or other occurred, which have introduced a certain amount of concern, and I would go so far as to say alarm, in connection with the fact, say, that the new U.S. administration--and we will evidently talk about this later--has clearly outlined a foreign policy platform in which the stake is placed above all on a position of strength policy, on building up armaments. From this angle the Madrid meeting acquires even greater significance, inasmuch as Madrid is now the location of the conference table between representatives of countries of East and West, and if at this conference table discussion of matters having nothing to do with detente prevails. If the Western delegations submit to directives which are now being expressed across the Atlantic from Washington platforms, then this can do serious damage to the progress of the Madrid meeting. And, against this background, it is of course natural that the European public should expect even more that the Madrid meeting should turn and face the principal, the fundamental, I would say pivotal problem, the problem of how and what can be done for the sake of military detente and disarmament in Europe and for the sake of lowering the level of military opposition. For this reason it is not coincidental that attention is now concentrated on proposals which have a direct relation to this pivotal problem.

[Charikov] Last Thursday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan held his first press conference. The rather tough tone which predominated in his statements is noted above all.

First Reagan Press Conference

[Shishkin] The new American President's first press conference cannot of course be viewed as a comprehensive exposition of the government's program, and it must be noted that the administration has hitherto displayed caution in revealing the chief trends of its future policy, no doubt justly supposing that it is one thing to express judgments when the campaign for the White House was on, and that it is quite another thing to make decisions when at the controls, so to speak. Well, in the course of this press conference, Reagan spoke, all the same, on the question of Soviet-American relations. This is for us, of course, of special interest. President Reagan asserted that the Soviet Union has the aim, and I quote, of pomoting a world revolution, that it strives to set up a world socialist or communist state, as a result of which, he said, detente has hitherto been a one-way street which the Soviet Union used for the attainment of its own objectives. The President also asserted that the Soviet-American SALT II treaty did not, in his opinion, mean the limitation of the arms race. Well, there is nothing new in these statements, as you can see. They have been repeated by the foremost leaders of the capitalist world from the moment the Soviet state appeared, from the moment it arose. Their futility and utter groundlessness are obvious, and if they are now being repeated, then it is evident that some other reasons stand behind it. Something on this score is being said in the first commentaries in American newspapers. For instance, the Washington POST notes that Reagan talked about the Soviet Union in terms which recall the worst times of the cold war. For its part, the New York TIMES stresses that Reagan's remarks aimed at the Soviet Union coincide with the views of many of the opponents of the development of relations with the Soviet Union.

In this manner, in Washington the tone is clearly starting to be set by those circles of extreme reaction and militarism which now have illusions about the possibility and expediency of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and the admissibility of conducting nuclear war in the name of protecting the so-called national interests of the United States.

You see, in the American capital the new administration has, with rapture, taken over the militarist relay of the previous administration, which, as we know, introduced, as its final act, a $200 billion estimate of military expenditure for the new fiscal year, just over 14 percent more than in the current year. Even the New York TIMES expressed the fear that the American economy may collapse under such an excessive burden. But Reagan's secretary of defense, Weinberger, thinks quite differently. On 28 January, he addressed the Senate Armed Services Committee and asserted--I quote--it is already clear that the size of the military budgets for fiscal years 1981 and 1982 is insufficient. From 20 January--the first day of the new administration--he said: We will be building up our military potential. It's clear that an increase of U.S. military might on such an unprecedented scale is not necessary to the American ruling circles in order to catch up with the Soviet Union. After all, it has been known for a long time, and is, moreover, laid down in international treaties and agreements, that there is an approximate parity between the Soviet Union and the United States and also between the NATO countries and those of the Warsaw Treaty. If the United States is now developing the arms race, it is doing so not to restore parity, but, on the contrary, to break it and achieve superiority.

[Beglov] It must be said that the analysis of the first statements of the new U.S. administration being made in other countries, other parts of the world, is characterized also by great concern and alarm over this note of militarism, or, as they say, power politics. And many observers, in West Europe for instance, are coming to the conclusion that behind all this is an attempt by the rightwing circles, who helped the new administration into office, to mount a counterattack on a new scale against detente, against the forces of the national liberation movement. Even quite moderate press organs, such as London's THE TIMES, write that this cannot fail to arouse alarm. That's why the West Europeans are very worried, as THE TIMES emphasizes, that if the new administration is going to be so obsessed with the arms race as to forgo SALT II or other negotiations and agreements in the sphere of disarmament, this could shatter the foundations of stability in West European politics, and even cause a further worsening of the political and economic crisis in West Europe itself.

[Shishkin] Spartak Ivanovich, in the capitals of West Europe it is evidently suspected, and not without reason, that the present American politicians and strategists are above all interested not in curbing war, but in obtaining illusory opportunities to use armed forces, including strategic ones, for the attainment of selfish U.S. foreign policy aims. And it's surely not fortuitous that recently, newspaper articles and the utterances of politicians have been getting ordinary Americans increasingly accustomed to the idea that sooner or later nuclear war will break out, but that they, the Americans, won't have too much to worry about as even with simple civil defense measures it's possible not only to survive such a war, but to win it.

I think the situation can be summed up in the words of one West German observer, who says that as a result of doctrines of this sort, the compass of American foreign policy is being dangerously narrowed. Some politicians are beginning to look at the world only through the gunsights of a tank. This doctrine, this approach to the question, is not shared--and not only in East Europe and the socialist countries. Wide circles of the public in West Europe and other countries object categorically to this. It's a fact that representatives of the Social Democrat Parties of Belgium, Holland, the FRG and Norway recently gathered, and, at their conference, expressed serious concern over the intention of the new U.S. administration to establish a sort of moratorium, or to take time out from all types of negotiation on arms reduction, including the fate of SALT II.

The American reactionary weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT says that the Russians will suffer far more as a result of a breakdown of strategic arms limitation talks and an uncontrolled arms race. Of course, these calculations are built on sand.

Terrorism, 'Soviet Threat'

[Beglov] You're quite right, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, when you say that concepts and doctrines of this sort are engendered in the world by illusion. But I'd say that they're engendered in the world of falsification, in the world of wrong impressions of the policies of other countries--the world of biased opinion and prejudice in which many are so-called expert Kremlinologists. A large group of them has joined the bandwagon of the new Washington administration and they think they can, with impunity, operate with all sorts of false stories about the policy of, for example, the Soviet Union, and of many other countries, and serve up these stories to the leader of the new administration and compel him, as it were, to follow them as if they were the absolute truth. So we get, for instance, the attitude that the policy of the socialist states, the policy of the states of the developing world, and of the movement of peoples struggling for their national liberation and the strengthening of their independence, is nothing more nor less than a manifestation of terrorism. For instance, when the American administration dubs as terrorist the Government of Nicaragua which came to power as a result of the victory of the national patriotic movement of the people of that country; when it describes the PLO as terrorists, when the solidarity of the Soviet Union and Cuba with the national liberation movement in Africa, and with the democratic reforms taking place in the countries of Africa and the countries of Asia and of other parts of the world is called a policy of terrorism, then clearly what they're banking on is that the American man on the street, from whose wallet they're now trying to extract new allocations for the arms race, will take this latest falsification for fact and allow the American administration, those who rule the destiny of America at the present stage, to escape responsibility for the fact that this same United States has for many decades literally been plundering the peoples that have now risen up in defense of their dignity, freedom and independence. That's what lies behind these attempts to falsify the processes that are taking place in the world, and put into circulation all sorts of stereotypes and anti-Soviet, anticommunist rhetoric as a smokescreen behind which is concealed, in fact, the unsoundness of the contemporary system of politics and economics of the main country of capitalism, the unsoundness, incidentally, that led to the defeat of the previous administration.

[Shishkin] Yes, Spartak Ivanovich, the range of these falsifications is really limitless. You need only take, for example, the clamor that has now been raised in the United States over the question of the so-called future shortage of oil in the USSR. BUSINESS WEEK, the New York TIMES, even London's THE TIMES and other papers are echoing, in various keys, the predictions of the CIA. They write that the Soviets are threatened by an oil shortage, and that the Soviet Union could cease to be an exporter, and become an importer. All this is being said in order to arouse anxiety and alarm among Western countries and the American people, since at the same time it is declared that the Soviet Union will obtain the oil it needs by means of expansion into the Persian Gulf. That is literally what is being said. But does the Soviet Union really need anyone else's oil? It has enough resources of its own. After all, the Soviet Union is the largest oil-producing country. Yet, under cover of these fabrications about an imaginary Soviet threat, an imaginary expansion by the Soviet Union into the Persian Gulf, there is taking place an actual, not a mtyhical, but a real diffusion of American power, the organization of the constant military presence of U.S. naval, air and land forces in the region of the Indian Ocean and in the region of the Persian Gulf. Isn't that right, Igor Pavlovich?

[Charikov] Yes, you were quite right when you noted the fact that the United States--I mean the Carter administration and judging by everything the Reagan administration will not diverge far away from it, either--is trying to use the notion of the imaginary Soviet threat to justify increasing tension.

The primary area is the Persian Gulf area, about which we have spoken, and we know from press reports that 3 additional U.S. naval vessels are moving into the area, 1 of which is a helicopter carrier with over 1,000 marines on board. The statements by U.S. leaders just don't correspond to their specific deeds. They are creating tension in other parts of the globe, too. Specifically, I have in mind the Air Force exercises under the name "Global Shield 81" which are taking place in the United States and on the island of Guam. The U.S. press calls them the largest and most all-embracing exercises by the U.S. Strategic Air Command of recent times. Taking part, as far as we know from press reports, is a very large number of aircraft, missile equipment and so on, and about 400 B-52 bombers and FB-111 aircraft can be, or will be, in the air at the same time. The mission of these aircraft will be to attack some imaginary targets of an attacking enemy. It is noted, in the U.S. press in particular, that these "Global Shield 81" exercises coincide in time with the fuss which is now being kicked up in the United States over the alleged vulnerability of U.S. strategic forces, again in the face of the Soviet threat. It also coincides with the campaign being waged by the U.S. military-industrial complex for the soonest possible production and deployment of mobile-based intercontinental ballistic missile systems and other missile systems, and for the revival of plans to produce the B-1 bomber.

[Beglov] What is amazing is the short-sighted policy pursued by the governments of certain countries which yield to temptation and get involved in such global militarist measures. Take, for example, the campaign launched in Japan for rearming the country: This, too, is now taking place under the slogan of the Soviet threat and the mythical threat from the north. A day of the so-called northern territories has been officially introduced in Japan. And so this mythology on the theme of the Soviet threat, or the threat from the north, has, as it were, been elevated to the rank of official policy. One wonders for what purpose. It can only be an attempt to justify the undermining of the constitutional foundations of Japan's peaceful life and its possibilities for cooperating with other countries. And this is undoubtedly why this militarist hullabaloo that Washington is now trying to stir up in various parts of the world affects in the most negative way the policy and national interests of many other countries.

Events in Poland

[Charikov] Increasing tension and, as we have already noted here today more than once, the active advance against the positions of socialism, are vividly manifested in the case of events in Poland. The situation unfolding there, as is indicated in Friday's statement by the Polish Government, is extremely complex. The country is going through difficulties which have been caused by the activation of forces hostile to the socialist system and which are irresponsibly blocking the efforts by the government to stabilize life in the country and get the country out of its crisis. The statement talks in particular of the rapidly worsening economic situation. The national economy is daily feeling more and more acutely the shortage of raw materials, fuel, energy and finished articles. In addition, labor productivity is dropping and discipline at enterprises has fallen. Because of this, the material possibilities for fulfilling the agreements signed in August 1980 are being reduced. The impression that is being created is that the antisocialist forces are trying to aggravate, as much as possible, the already not small numbers of problems. The question arises as to who profits by it. It can hardly be to the advantage of the Polish people. It is difficult to imagine that the working people of Poland will derive any benefit from chaos, anarchy and economic difficulties. It is only to the advantage of the enemies who adopt the guise of well-wishers. These hostile forces showed their true face at a recent seminar at Georgetown University, Washington, which was devoted to the situation in Poland. Many people took part in the seminar but, judging by everything, the tone was set by officials of the U.S. State Department and the CIA. How was it that they set the tone?

If only because the main report at the seminar was made by one Jan Wiedenthal, one of the chiefs of Radio Free Europe. This radio station is financed by the U.S. CIA, and, as you know, he who pays the piper calls the tune. Radio Free Europe carries out, and has recently sharply stepped up the scale of, its psychological sabotage work agaist Poland. Judging by the speeches at the seminar, it has been ordered to step up its activity even further. It was said at the Georgetown seminar that the station is to raise the political significance of strikes for destabilization of the Polish economy. So you can see clearly and precisely from that statement who it is that has an interest in the creation and exacerbation of economic problems. Moreover, one of the speeches at the seminar contained the following sentence: Developments are running on a course when the very existence of the socialist system in Poland is in question. So this is the aim that the inspirers of ideological sabotage are setting themselves: the overthrow of the socialist system. The Polish Government statement concludes by saying: The government is empowered by the Constitution to maintain order and discipline in the country and to create the necessary conditions for the normal life of citizens. Bearing this in mind, if such a situation remains, the Council of Ministers will take the necessary measures to promote the normal functioning of enterprises, which is in the public interest.

Meanwhile, the PZPR leadership, Polish communists and all Poles who hold dear the interests of socialism are calling for a resolute rebuff to the intrigues by the enemies of People's Poland, both inside and outside it. Typical in this respect was a plenum of the Central Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy which took place recently in Warsaw. It adopted a resolution saying: For us, for the generation which has undergone the most difficult trials, for the fighters for progress and democracy, the question of socialist development and the process of the transformation of our country is, today, the chief one. We think, the statement says, that for us the key problem is to strengthen the feeling of overall and personal responsibility of every Pole for the fate of the country. This expresses the will of millions of Poles, true patriots who are actively defending the socialist path of development of their homeland.

Well, comrades, our broadcast has come to an end. On behalf of those taking part I wish to thank you for listening. We take our leave of you.

'STUDIO NINE' PARTICIPANTS CITED ON DETENTE

LD311936 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan, TASS--In the present-day world, there is no reasonable alternative to detente. This was emphasized today by the participants in Soviet television's "Ninth Studio" programme in which topical questions of international politics are considered. Taking part in the regular broadcast were Vitaliy Kobysh, head of a sector of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Academician Yevgeniy Chazov, one of the initiators of the physicians' movement for nuclear disarmament. The host of the programme was Valentin Zorin, political news analyst of Soviet television.

Academician Chazov drew the televiewers' attention to the fact that at present the arms race in the world consumes huge funds which could have been used for the benefit of people, for the preservation of their health. The duty of physicians, he said, is to show the reality connected with the arms race, to show what a nuclear war can bring to mankind.

Vitaliy Kobysh, in reply to attempts by some circles in the West to assert that nowadays detente has allegedly exhausted itself, emphasized that there is no alternative to detente. Touching upon the peace programme put forward by the Soviet Union, Vitaliy Kobysh said it is based on a scientific analysis of the situation in the world. Having pointed out that the Soviet Union does everything to ensure mankind's peaceful future, he expressed the conviction that the forthcoming 26th Congress of the CPSU will be directed towards that end and that decisions which it will take will become a highly important stage of struggle for the preservation of peaceful conditions for mankind's life.

The Soviet Union, the socialist community, he went on to say, relying on powerful allies in the form of the world communist and working-class movement, and the national liberation movements can prevent war, stave off the nuclear threat and ensure a calm peaceful life for mankind.

EXPANDING MILITARY PRESENCE IN PERSIAN GULF HIT

GF011917 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Dear listeners: The session of the Central Committee of the world peace conference, held in Antananarivo, Madagascar, ended with the approval of important documents concerning the renewal of the struggle for peace. A communique entitled "The Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf Must Be Turned Into a Region of Peace," which had been approved by the members of the conference, is of great importance in the present circumstances. The Central Committee of the world peace conference invited all peace-loving nations to make a widespread effort to block the way of the continuously expanding U.S. imperialistic military presence in this area. Our commentator (Vladimir Karaliev) writes:

At present a large contingent of U.S. naval forces are situated in the western part of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf regions. This is unprecedented in all of history. These naval ships contain marines, fighters and atomic weapons. The Pentagon is determined to form a new naval force, the fifth fleet, in the Indian Ocean. Diego Garcia would be the main base for this fleet. The United States is presently turning this island into a large naval and air force base with the expansion of its facilities. U.S. authorities announced that during the next 5 or 6 years a total of $3.3 billion will be spent for this purpose. The United States is also seeking military bases in other countries and to date has obtained the use of military bases in Oman, Kenya, Somalia, Australia, the Republic of South Africa and Egypt as well as partial use in Saudi Arabia.

Washington wants to bring under its control this wide span of the world, which is full of great human and natural resources. It is openly announced in Washington that U.S. Armed Forces will always be present in the Indian Ocean. U.S. military bases on the island of Diego Garcia and other locations as well as U.S. naval ships constantly patrolling the Indian Ocean can, at any moment, be used to intervene in the internal affairs of the independent countries of this region. Don't the events in Iran show this?

The example of Iran shows that the presence of U.S. Armed Forces in the Indian Ocean region is a constant threat to the peace and security of all of Asia. It is interesting that Beijing practically supports U.S. military and aggressive operations in the Indian Ocean region. It is falsely declared in Beijing that China is a friend of developing countries and supposedly will defend their rights at all times. The obvious actions of Beijing are contrary to this declaration. The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK writes: The United States obtained Beijing's agreement prior to the militarization of the Indian Ocean. Political observers reached the conclusion that the willingness of Beijing leaders to go along with the Pentagon is due to China's own interest in this region of the world. The unity of Chinese and American interests in this area is obvious.

This policy of aggression by the two countries has resulted in (?expressions of) serious concern by Asian countries. In 1971 the UN General Assembly, on the initiative of developing countries, passed a resolution which called for making the Indian Ocean region a region of peace. The General Assembly some time ago began discussing the same subject again. The result was a resolution announcing that the implementation of the said resolution will play an important role in strengthening the bases of peace and security in the world.

Socialist countries are seriously working toward this aim in order to normalize the situation in the Indian Ocean region. The Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist bloc not only support the idea of making the Indian Ocean a region of peace but have also repeatedly outlined specific proposals (?on the subject).

The recent initiative by the Soviet Union, outlined by Brezhnev during his recent trip to India, is proof of this. The Soviet leader announced in Delhi that the Soviet Union considers the Indian Ocean of vital interest to the countries of the region and not of interest to any other country. Brezhnev outlined a proposal for achieving peace in the Persian Gulf region. These proposals are quite clear: There should be no foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf region, no use of force nor the threat of the use of force against the countries in the area, nonintervention in the internal affairs of these countries and respect for their right to their own natural resources. These proposals by the Soviet Union have had widespread effects around the world.

SOVIET STANCE ON IRAN, GULF, HOSTAGES OUTLINED

LD010020 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] In the commentary that follows the spotlight falls on the Soviet Union's position regarding Iran, the Persian Gulf area and the American hostages now back from captivity. Our news analyst Nikolay Turkatenko elaborates:

The Persian Gulf area is situated in close proximity to the Soviet Union. It would be only natural for the Soviet people to want peace and tranquillity to prevail in the area and international cooperation to develop there. It's this desire that determines Soviet policy towards the region and the coverage by the Soviet news media of developments taking place there. In this context it will be appropriate to recall that immediately after the detention of American Embassy workers in Tehran the Soviet Union took a clearcut stand in relation to that act. It pressed for a strict observance of the universally accepted norms of international law, specifically those dealing with diplomatic immunity. The Soviet Union pressed for the observance of a provision of the Vienna convention regarding diplomatic relations. In December, 1979, when the question of the hostages was under debate in the Security Council, the Soviet Union, together with other countries, voted for the resolution that called on the Iranian Government to release the hostages without delay. The resolution also urged the Governments of the United States and Iran to resolve their dispute by peaceful means. In the long run that was how the two governments came to terms.

The reaction of the Soviet people and the press to the agreement was that of deep satisfaction. The Soviet Union holds a constructive stand on such problems, such as freedom of navigation, trade contacts and respect for the sovereignty and independence of the coastal states. During his recent visit to India President Brezhnev proposed a list of undertakings that have won the backing of many governments. Described in a nutshell, these undertakings imply that such countries as the Soviet Union, the United States, China, Japan, certain Western countries and the countries of the region, of course, could agree on definite steps aimed at maintaining peace and stability in the Persian Gulf.

In the opinion of the Soviet Union the following commitments could be taken: not to establish foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf area or on adjoining islands; not to deploy nuclear or any other weapons of mass destruction there; not to resort to the use or threat of force against countries of the Persian Gulf area; and not to interfere in their internal affairs, to respect the nonaligned status chosen by the states of the Persian Gulf area, not to involve them in military alignments with nuclear powers; to respect the sovereign right of the states of the area to their natural resources, and not to establish any obstacles or threats to normal trade or the use of shipping lanes linking the states of the region with other countries of the world.

Such is the condensed version of the latest Soviet peace program. The United States and other countries, of course, are free to come out with their own initiatives. The main thing is to make them serve the interests of a dialogue of search for mutually acceptable decisions and of the consolidation of peace.

Regretfully, the United States has so far put forth initiatives of a different nature. They include measures for building up the American military presence in the area. They also include Washington's refusal to continue Soviet-American talks over the reduction of the level of military presence in the Indian Ocean. And, finally, part of them is Washington's deliberate intention to form the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign around the alleged attempt by the Soviet Union to make the situation in the region more complicated. In connection with the statement issued by the American State Department to cast aspersions on the Soviet policy in the region and the Soviet mass media, the Soviet Foreign Ministry recalled in its statement of reply the principled stand that the Soviet Union takes towards American action in the region. This country is critical of such moves as the concentration of a large naval force in the Persian Gulf area and the use of the hostages problem as a pretext for that.

Incidentally, now that the hostages are free and back home no statements have been heard indicating the intention of the American side to withdraw its fleet from the Gulf. Indeed, the statement of the Foreign Ministry says there is no escaping the (?fact) that the campaign over the former American hostages hostile to the Soviet Union is being whipped up in the United States for the express purpose of trying to cover up the continued American military presence in the area as a means of exerting crude pressure on the countries there. Obviously, the purpose that Washington has in mind is to set public opinion in the United States against the Soviet Union.

PROCEEDINGS IN CSCE WORKING GROUPS REPORTED

LD311932 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Madrid, January 31, TASS--TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Tregubenko reports:

Sessions of auxiliary working bodies are continuing at the Madrid European Security and Cooperation follow-up meeting.

According to journalistic circles, discussed yesterday were problems of military detente and disarmament, questions of cooperation in the sphere of information and problems of the Mediterranean. The consideration of proposals on convening a conference on military detente and disarmement in Europe, tabled, in particular, by the Polish People's Republic and France, holds an important place in the meeting's work.

The delegations of socialist countries substantiated their earlier proposals in the field of information. They stressed the importance of enhancing the responsibility of journalists in spreading and asserting the ideas of detente and cooperation, strengthening mutual understanding and friendship between peoples.

It has become known that representatives of some Western countries came out in defence of a number of proposals which are incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. By refusing, for instance, to back the Romanian delegation's proposal on banning the propaganda of fascism, neonazism and apartheid, they, in fact, took under their protection the Nazi and neonazi organizations which have noticeably stepped up their activities of late. They spared no efforts to justify the subversive activities of the radio stations Liberty and Free Europe.

Discussed at the session of the auxiliary working body on the Mediterranean was Malta's proposal to invite non-European Mediterranean countries to take part in its work. This proposal was backed by a number of delegations but was sharply criticized by the United States delegation.

TASS ISSUES STATEMENT ON TERRORISM CHARGE

LD021034 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 2 Feb 81

["TASS Statement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS--Soviet leading circles have taken note of a new anti-Soviet hostile campaign being unfolded in the United States. This time they ascribe to the Soviet Union involvement in "international terrorism."

Such inventions could be simply ignored as a new primative trick by professional anti-Sovieteers if not for the fact that this campaign was started by high-ranking officials of the American administration including U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig. His statements, made at a press-conference on January 28 this year, and subsequent additional comments made by another official representative of the U.S. State Department, clearly indicate that this is not a matter of some occasional unhappy expression but a deliberate political subversion.

Any allegations about the Soviet Union's involvement in terroristic activities represent a gross and malicious deception. They cannot but cause feelings of indignation and legitimate protest in Soviet people.

The Soviet Union has always been and remains a principled opponent of the theory and practice of terrorism, including terrorism in international relations. Terrorism is organically alien to the world outlook of Soviet people, to the policy of the Soviet state.

The USSR has come out and continues to come out against terrorist acts which lead up to the senseless death of people, interfere with the diplomatic activity of the states and their representatives, with the normal course of international contacts and meetings and with transport connection between states.

It was precisely the USSR that insisted, during the discussion at international forums of questions concerning struggle against terrorism, on the adoption of strictest measures to prevent, specifically, air piracy. This cannot be said of the United States which together with other Western countries opposed the adoption of effective measures against air pirates.

It is also a fact that it is for over four years that the United States has been hiding in its territory such criminals-terrorists as the Brazinskas who are guilty of hijacking a plane, encroaching on the lives of many Soviet people and of a premeditated killing of a stewardess. Is this not a veritable encouragement of terrorism?

The organisers of the present campaign in the United States resort to a dishonest device also when they equate terrorism and the legitimate struggle of the peoples for their national, economic and social emancipation. It is only through ignorance or by evil design that one can draw parallel between these two absolutely different things.

This means to mock at the aspirations of hundreds of millions of people on the three continents, people who have fought and continue to fight against colonialism and its remnants, against foreign interference and for a new life worthy of man.

This means to assert that tens of new states in Africa, Asia and Latin America, that have emerged as a result of the stubborn struggle of the peoples for their freedom and independence, are nothing else but a product of terrorism.

That the newly-fledged "theoreticians of terrorism" cannot make both ends meet is to be seen if only from the fact that to follow their reasoning, they should also list among terrorists George Washington and other "founding fathers" of the United States, who led the struggle of the American colonies for independence. That is the kind of absurdity one can be led to by one's hatred of social changes in the world, by his reluctance or inability to understand the objective and historically conditioned character of these changes.

No, it is not the Soviet Union or the national-liberation movements that bear responsibility for the emergence of seats of tension, for the cult of strength which is being implanted by certain circles in the international arena, for the terrorist actions which these or other states have to face. The nutritive medium for arbitrariness, violence, and terrorism in the international arena is provided by the activities and policy of those who trample underfoot the legitimate rights and interests of sovereign states and peoples, who implant the ideology of racial and national hatred, who support reactionary dictatorial regimes, that keep in power only with the help of terror, who are out to increase tension in the world and whip up the arms race, who work up an atmosphere of war hysteria. The addresses of those we speak of are well known.

Soviet leading circles would like to hope that they in Washington will give serious thought as to what the continuation there of the campaign hostile to the Soviet Union can lead and will take measures to stop it and get down to really important matters of which there are not few, concerning the adjustment of American-Soviet relations and normalization of the international situation in general. In this case the American side will find in the person of the Soviet Union a partner prepared for a constructive dialogue.

CIA Blamed

LD011632 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 1 Feb 81

["Who Is Encouraging Terrorism?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Feb, TASS--The Western, especially American propaganda that is directed by the U.S. Administration has started lately a new round of its unbridled slander campaign against the Soviet Union. Circulated this time are inventions about the USSR's "involvement" in interntional terrorism and that the "centre" of such terrorism is all but situated in our country. Naturally, no evidence to support these inventions is given because there is no such evidence in existence: Terrorism as a means of attaining political aims is deeply alien to the Soviet Union. The absurd contentions about the Soviet Union's "involvement" in terrorism were clearly needed by their authors to give new impetus to the anti-Soviet psychosis that is now being fanned up by certain quarters across the ocean, to try somehow to "corroborate" the inventions about their mythical "Soviet threat."

But if we discard the absurd inventions and turn to real facts it will not be difficult to discover the centre which controls international terrorism. It is an open secret that whenever various circles resort to terror in this or that area of the world the tracks of the criminals lead to the United States and first of all to the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States which is the main centre for the organization of terror, subversion and provocations. Plots, the assassination of prominent political and public figures and the sending of terrorist bands into various states--such are the methods of "work" of the CIA and other imperialist special services. The leaders of the United States themselves have declared more than once and are declaring now for the granting to the CIA of a complete "free hand" abroad, this actually meaning the elevation of terrorism to the rank of state policy.

It was already on November 20, 1975 that the special Senate Committee for the Investigation of the Activities of Intelligence Bodies published a report dealing with accusations of plots aimed at assassinating foreign state leaders, facts and witness testimony compelled the committee to accuse the CIA of engaging contrary to elementary norms of humaneness, international law and morals in the organisation of plots with the aim of murdering foreign politicians disliked by the United States. The CIA was specifically accused of preparing and carrying out in the 1960s and early 1970s attempts on the life of Fidel Castro, Patrice Lumumba, the Chilean General Schneider and other leaders. After a loud scandal caused by the report Washington pretended to have placed a ban on the terrorist actions of the CIA and Congress even adopted a special law. But all this was done to deceive the public. The terrorist activities of the CIA are continuing.

One of the vivid examples of such activities was the overthrow in Iran of the anti-imperialist government and Mossadeq and the establishment there of the anti-people repressive regime of the shah who used methods of terror on a wide scale. The French newspaper LE MONDE wrote that the shah got the throne in 1953 thanks to a state coup that was "organised and financed by the CIA." And in the course of the subsequent quarter of a century the United States was behind this man who had plunged Iran into the abyss of terrible terror. According to data published in Iran in the last two years of the shah's reign alone more than 60,000 Iranians were killed and more than 100,000 were multilated by the butchers from the Savak secret police that was set up by the shah with the assistance of the CIA.

The world has not yet forgotten the foul political murder perpetrated in Italy in the spring of 1978, the victim of which was Aldo Moro, one of the most prominent figures in that country. The motives of that murder are also known: to eliminate that political leader who became undesirable to Washington. The organisation that directed that hand of the murderers is also known--it was the CIA which, as the Italian magazine PANORAMA wrote, "is the only intelligence agency whose direct interference in Italian politics was proved by American Congress and whose violent and bloody actions designed to change the internal political situation have been widely demonstrated in other countries--from Greece to Chile."

Latin America is one of the principal areas where the U.S. imperialists have used and are widely using terror for their political aims. The special services of the United States planned, financed and directed the subversive activities against the Chilean Popular Unity Government headed by Salvadore Allende. Pinochet's fascist putsch in September 1973 during which President Allende was killed was prepared and carried out with Washington's direct support. The Allende government became a victim of the coordinated actions of the internal counter-revolution and its American patrons.

U.S. interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador with the aim of keeping in power the pro-American junta and making short shrift of the patriotic movement of the Salvadoran people is expanding. With the utmost support of the United States, first of all military support, the junta together with the most reactionary forces in the country is conducting a veritable war against the working people and has elevated ruthless terror and repressions to the rank of official policy. In the past year alone the Salvadoran military and cut-throats from various terrorist bands have murdered more than ten thousand people. These terrorist actions carried out by the junta's army and police are supervised by "instructors" and "advisers" from the CIA and other U.S. special services.

American imperialism makes active use of methods of terror in Africa: suffice it to recall the murder of Congo's national hero Patrice Lumumba. As is known, this murder was prepared in 1961 with the direct participation of the U.S. Ambassador in the Congo Timberlake. It shall be recalled that it was the United States which was behind the back of the plotters who overthrew the progressive regime of Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana in 1966. It is the CIA of the United States which jointly with the South African racists is financing and training the bands of separatists from the Unita hoping with their aim to overthrow the lawful government in Angola which has thrown off the chains of colonialism.

Philip Agee, a former CIA agent, is the editor of a collection about the CIA's dirty work in Africa. He wrote that a single book is too small to describe in detail all the plots, state coups, intrusions of mercenaries and secret deals on arms deliveries that are connected with the activities of the CIA in Africa.

How is one to evaluate the fact that it is the United States, which is operating at one with the Beijing hegemonists, that unleashed and is continuing the undeclared war against the sovereign and nonaligned Afghanistan, that through its special services it is engaged for already a lengthy time in the formation, training and equipping of criminal bands outside of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan whose sole task is to cross illegally into the territory of that independent republic and commit there plunder and murder? Is not the training of such bands a most direct and undisguised encouragement of counter-revolutionary terror with the aim of frustrating at all cost the process of building of new life in Afghanistan and impeding the implementation of progressive democratic transformations there? In the United States itself terrorism as a means of attaining political goals has become a daily practice. The ruling circles of the United States are making wide use of it not only for the physical elimination of undesirable politicians but also for the suppression of dissidents. It is enough to recall the murder of the Kennedy brothers, of the prominent civil rights champion Martin Luther King, and many other participants in the anti-war and democratic movement. With the direct connivance of the American authorities attempts are also being made in the United States on the lives of foreign diplomats and politicians, and encroachments are being made on the inviolability of diplomatic missions. These actions have gained particular scope lately. Those participating in these terrorist actions against the missions of the USSR, Cuba, Arab and other countries are well known--they are the Zionist organisations, the Cuban and other emigre scum that is operating under the wing of the American authorities. Such terrorism in the United States has become such an acute problem that the United Nations organisation had to take up this matter.

The 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly noted with deep concern in a special resolution that lately there had been a growth of the number of terrorist acts directed against the premises and personnel of missions accredited at the United Nations, and whose protection should be effected by the U.S. authorities. The direct involvement of American special services in international terrorism has become so obvious and odious that the President of the Philippines Marcos, whose country had also been the target of terrorist activity directed from the United States, found it necessary to call on the present President of the United States Ronald Reagan to "reconsider U.S. policy in respect to terrorism and to put an end to the activities of terrorist organisations based on its territory."

It is sufficient to turn to facts to see clearly that it is none other than the imperialism of the United States, the American special services that is the main breeder, organiser and patron of international terrorism. Fulfilling the will of the ruling circles of the United States this terrorism sets itself the aim not only of encroachment on life or other forms of violence in respect of various state and public figures and progressive organisations in order to exert influence on the policy of some country but also of undermining national-liberation and revolutionary movements and of torpedoing detente.

Soltan Comment

LD010046 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] The public in many countries is getting more and more alarmed with the fresh upsurge of terrorist activities. Terrorism threatens practically everyone. Terrorism has long ceased to be the weapon of criminals or deranged people. It is now practised on an international scale by large, well organized, well trained and armed terrorist groups. Very often terrorists use political motives to justify their actions, but no matter what slogans terrorists exploit from ultra-right fascists to ultra-left [word indistinct] they spearhead their attacks against progressive organizations first and foremost.

Terrorist organizations are becoming more and more rampageous in the United States, where the authorities do not stop at merely protecting them. The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE declared once that for dozens of years the American Government made a regular use of terrorism as an instrument for carrying through its foreign policy. Hence, participation in the killing of President Salvador Allende of Chile and in the overthrow of his government. They support with money and arms (?the) bandit formations in El Salvador, helping the junta drench the people's uprising in blood; the training and sending of mercenaries to African and Latin American countries; the planting of CIA agents in various radical organizations of West European countries; and, finally, open support of the regimes which Washington now calls by the fashionable name of terrorist governments.

This all is nothing but the encouragement of international terrorism. Let us now take American actions in the Middle East. Millions of Palestinian Arabs have been driven out from their lands, the Palestinians have been deprived of elementary rights, the threat of extermination hangs upon them, and who is the best friend and the supporter of their oppressors, the Israeli extremists? The United States is. The fact was stressed on many occasions by the United Nations General Assembly, which condemned the repressive and terrorist acts that were being committed by the colonial, racist or foreign regimes which refuse to recognize the legitimate rights of the nations to self-determination and independence, as well as other human rights and freedom.

There are some who would like to glue the label of terrorism to the national liberation movements but even the movements for the liberation from bondage, reprisals and foreign oppression an act of humaneness. [sentence as heard] The Soviet Union never concealed, and does not conceal now, its adherence to the cause of national and social liberation, but both the Soviet Government and the Soviet communists always rejected and reject the concept of the export of the revolution so much as they reject and condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

REPORT ON PLANS TO USE FORCE IN POLAND DENIED

LD311748 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 31 Jan 81

["Provocative Hoax"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 31 Jan (TASS)--Another sordid hoax concocted by the U.S. special services has been stealthily forced upon the Western mass media. The Los Angeles TIMES, citing anonymous "Western intelligence sources," has printed a report from Brussels which maintains that the Soviet Union has allegedly prepared a certain "alternative plan for putting pressure on the trade union movement in Poland." A highly detailed "script" is being written, according to which "three of Poland's neighbors" will allegedly seal off [perekryt] its borders, bringing to power "tough new party leaders," and arrest trade union figures.

Surely it need not be emphasized that this is all lies from the first to the last word. This plan does not and never did exist in reality. It is perfectly obvious that the aim of [illegible] ovocative slander is to try to complicate still further the situation in Poland, [illegible] the hands of its enemies and cast aspersions on the position of countries of the socialist community, which from the very start have offered to the Polish people fraternal aid in their efforts to overcome the difficulties which have arisen.

MOSCOW CALLS ON REAGAN TO HONOR U.S. COMMITMENTS

LD011258 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 1 Feb 81

["Moscow Viewpoint", by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The Soviet Union, like the rest of the world, is watching closely the first steps of the new Republican administration. Of course, it is still too early to judge any specific political moves, b we can't help but note that the new administration has apparently made its slogan: The Fresh Start. This isn't the first administration that used that theme. There was President Roosevelt's New Deal, President Kennedy's New Frontiers, and now there is Ronald Reagan's Fresh Start. I wouldn't like to get stuck on semantics, nor do I want to go into subjects that are strictly for Americans to discuss, but I would like to give my impression of American political life as an outsider looking in. Observers of the American scene can't help but wonder why almost every newly elected administration talks about wanting to start all over. Is not that public admission before the whole world that all that went before was unsuccessful, bad, and in need of basic change? It seems to me that if things were going well and each new administration kept its campaign promises, there would hardly be any need for the new men in Washington to always talk about starting from the beginning. A fresh start is only necessary if the old start did not live up to expectations. And another question arises: What guarantee is there that this new beginning will be more successful than the previous one? The election each time of a new president is an indication in itself that previous starts were not successful, and it gives no indication for better luck next time round. But this is something that Americans are better equipped to judge.

It would not be a bit bad of course if finally one of these fresh starts would help the American people cope with the difficult problems that they have been dealing with for a considerable period of time. I would also like to mention another aspect of this problem. Undoubtedly, the new president has every moral right to put forth his own ideas and to propose his own solutions to complicated problems. But this certainly does not mean and should not mean that each new administration starts from scratch. This is not only because it is taking on the burden of all the troubles inherited from the previous administration, but because the principle of continuity in politics, and especially in foreign policy, is a basic condition for normal relations between states.

The lawyers of antiquity articulated one of the basic principles in international law, which is still relevant today: Pacta sunt servanda, and that means that treaties should be observed. If this principle were not followed it would totally undermine international law as the basis for relations between nations. There are many examples of new administrations that do not feel bound by treaties made and obligations assumed by their predecessors. It is sufficient to recall how President Carter, who so ignominiously ended his political career, began his first weeks in office by trying to ignore the important agreements with the USSR reached by two of his predecessors regarding SALT II. Finally, after much time was lost, he had to pick up where his predecessors had left off.

But Washington's actions since SALT II was signed in Vienna in 1979 once again have shown that Washington does not feel great responsibility to its international commitments, commitments that the United States makes when the president signs his name to an international treaty.

I would like to hope that those in Washington who are talking about a fresh start do not plan on taking it upon themselves to decide whether they will or will not honor the current international commitments of the United States. International relations cannot be built on the basis of unilateral dictate. Not only must commitments be kept as a show of respect for the other nations, but because agreements in the first place are the result of reckoning with the objective state of affairs.

A fresh start as it relates to international affairs will have to be made with a view to reality, which cannot be changed on a unilateral basis. The new administration will have to show respect for and take the responsible attitude toward the treaties and international commitments of the United States. This is dictated by the need for respect for century-old traditions and international law as well as political realism. It is to the benefit of world peace and the American people.

PRESIDENT REAGAN HOLDS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE

Soviet Policy 'Distortions'

LD301726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Ronald Reagan held his first press conference as President of the United States. His brief opening remarks dealt with the state of the U.S. economy. He listed a number of steps which he has already taken and measures which he plans to introduce in order to curb inflation. In particular, he said that he had frozen the hiring of federal government employees and that he had disbanded the Council on Wage and Price Stability in view of its absolute ineffectiveness. Reagan announced that he had sent congress a request that the national debt ceiling be raised to $985 billion. This means that the debt is to be raised $50 billion over the previous ceiling. This refers to domestic loans which are used to finance government spending, above all military expenditure.

The President said that the colossal deficit deriving from the work of the U.S. Government is one of the reasons for the serious economic problems facing the United States.

The President went on to answer journalists' questions dealing mainly with foreign policy. Referring to U.S.-Iranian relations, Reagan said that there is no stability in Iran and supposedly no government with which one could conduct affairs. He asserted that it is still essential to form a government there which can act as the Government of Iran. The President said that the United States is now in the process of analyzing the agreements concluded by the previous administration with Iran in order to establish whether they are in accordance with international and U.S. law.

Referring to the Soviet Union's policy, the U.S. President permitted a number of premeditated distortions in his assessment of the aims and character of the USSR's international activities. He said, in particular, that up to now detente has been a one-way street which the Soviet Union has used for the achievement of its own aims, and that detente is more favorable to the Soviet Union than to the United States.

Many people are drawing attention to the fact that such assertions essentially pose the question: Who benefits from peace, the Soviet Union or the United States? But peace, as we know, is equally essential to all peoples and all countries on earth, including the Soviet and American peoples.

In an unworthy manner Reagan went on to talk about some sort of insidiousness in the Soviet Union's policy which allegedly aims to establish a worldwide socialist or communist state. Such words can only show that Washington evidently cannot understand the meaning of the changes taking place in the world. These changes stem from the peoples' striving for national liberation, independence and economic and social progress. These processes are not dependent on either the United States or the Soviet Union. They are of an objective nature. Referring to a most important problem, the SALT II treaty, the President permitted obvious misinterpretations [perederzhki] of the treaty's essence. He alleged that in its present form the treaty would lead not to strategic arms limitation but to their buildup. He called for the holding of new negotiations. However, it followed from Reagan's statement that the principal function of such negotiations will not be the discussion of conditions for limiting the arms race, but the linking of this problem to other questions which are not relevant to this topic.

Reaction to 'Cold War' Remarks

LD010256 Moscow World Service in English 2300 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] President Reagan's unseemly pronouncements at his news conference in the White House concerning the objectives and character of the Soviet Union's policy have caused outrage in many public quarters. These sentiments are reflected in press and television commentaries, including those made in the United States. Thus an NBC moderator has pointed out that the American President used more acrimonious expressions in regard to the Soviet Union than any other head of the Washington administration. Commenting on the President's assertions concerning one of the most crucial issues, SALT II, the NBC news analyst emphasized that in the opinion of arms control experts this treaty, unlike what Ronald Reagan has said at the news conference, is in actual fact rather specific as regards verification of the number of warheads on strategic missiles, and it elaborates methods for such verification. The SALT II treaty, the NBC moderator remarked, makes it possible to check exactly the number of warheads. The treaty is indispensable for that, and simultaneously it determines the ceiling for the number of strategic missiles of both countries. Without the treaty the number of such missiles would grow unchecked.

The Washington correspondent for the NBC, for one, cites pronouncements made by a high-placed American diplomat who didn't want to divulge his name. He said Ronald Reagan used the language of the cold war of the mid-fifties. Such statements, the diplomat pointed out, could hardly be of any use.

In London THE GUARDIAN in its reports of the news conference speaks of the chilling winds of the cold war in Washington. This idea is expressed in the very heading. The paper says in its report the United States lacks interest in the early resumption of talks on strategic arms limitation. The paper believes this partly reflects the long term stand of Ronald Reagan and some of his close advisers to the effect that the United States will be far better off if it negotiates arms limitation from positions of strength.

Another British paper, THE TIMES, Calls attention to recent statements by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany which reveal differences with the position of the United States administration. It's only in the way the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, has spoken out that one can detect undertones of Reaganism. Neither the French nor West German Governments, the paper observes, wants to be involved in Washington's explicit efforts toward gaining military superiority or to become witness to the disappearance of positive effects of detente. America, another London paper, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, says, didn't consult its European allies before deciding to toughen its anti-Soviet rhetoric.

U.S. USES ECONOMIC AID FOR 'POLITICAL BLACKMAIL'

LD302004 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Jan, TASS--TASS correspondent Alexander Lyutiy reports: The United States is making use of foreign economic aid programmes as a tool of political pressure and blackmail. This is convincingly seen from the report which has been prepared by the Management and Budget Office of the United States.

The document, which is to be presented for examination by the administration, persistently recommends that aid, chiefly to the international organizations and countries, whose policy does not accord with the foreign policy objectives of the United States, be cut by 2,600 million dollars in the next fiscal year. Such measures, the document says, may become a "highly effective" means of securing the long-term interests of the USA in the world.

The authors of the report have chosen as "whipping boys" a number of financial institutions, which give aid to the developing countries whose independent foreign policy line is a source of growing annoyance in Washington. Thus, in particular, it is proposed to cut the donation of the United States to the International Development Association, which grants loans on easy terms to the poorest states of the world. The authors of the report call for ending financial support for the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and a whole number of other international institutions, which give aid to the developing countries. Even the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has fallen in disgrace with the authors of the report. According to their recommendations, the USA shall pull out from UNESCO as the latter declares for recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization and establishing even closer contacts with it.

But whom did the officials of the Budget Office give preference? It is easy to see that on top of the list of the recipients of U.S. aid they have placed "friendly" regimes, which appear as supporters of U.S. imperialist strategy in their regions. Thus, the authors of the report point out, "financial restrictions" shall not apply to such countries as Israel and Egypt, which are known to be assigned the role of the policemen of U.S. imperialism in the Near and Middle East.

MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX URGES ARMS BUILDUP

LD301834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] It is reported from Washington that a report has been prepared in the American Congress containing appeals to build up the might of the armored forces of the United States. Demagogic assertions about the mythical Soviet threat are the basis of this report. Even at the most modest estimate, says international affairs journalist Oleg Pilipets, it would cost the American taxpayer at least $40 billion to implement these proposals from the congressmen. But this would mean tremendous profits for those U.S. monopolies engaged in making tanks. Let us recall that in the United States, a leading place in this branch of the war business is held by the automobile concerns. In particular, the Chrysler Corporation is making great efforts to advertise its new tank, the ICSM-1. The cost of just one such tank is about $300,000.

It is significant that just now, when the U.S. automobile industry is suffering a deep depression, speeches have been made on Capitol Hill about the need for huge allocations to increase tank production. The calculation behind this is quite simple. If the American consumer does not want to buy cars made in Detroit, then the Detroit conveyers must be kept busy by producing tanks. In this manner, they think, it will be possible to stop the rise in unemployment among automobile workers, and to prevent the ordinary American taxpayer from becoming restive about the burden of taxation. He is intimidated half to death by hysterical ravings about the mythical threat of war from the Soviet Union.

The calls by the U.S. Congress for tanks instead of cars are undoubtedly causing rejoicing in the headquarters of the Chrysler Corporation and the other monopolies warming their hands on military deliveries. It is becoming more and more obvious that there are those in Washington who want to further accelerate the arms race on the basis primarily of the selfish interests of the military-industrial complex. And this under conditions in which excessive military spending has already led the United States into a labyrinth of complex economic difficulties. Attempts to pull the American economy out of the quagmire of depression and stagnation with the aid of the arms race are fraught with the danger of further undermining the entire production mechanism in the United States. Besides this, the course for the militarization of the country demonstrates to the whole world the aggressive nature of American policy.

PRC PREMIER VISITS BANGKOK TO 'WHIP UP TENSIONS'

LD310720 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1305 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jan (TASS)--TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council arrived in Bangkok today for a visit. Knowing Beijing's policy in Southeast Asia, one can hardly mistake the aims of this visit. Observers connect the arrival of the Chinese emissary in Bangkok with Beijing's desire to step up the anti-Vietnamese and anti-Kampuchean subversive activities conducted from Thai territory by the vestiges of the Pol Pot bands and other reactionary Khmer groups. The Chinese leadership, as is known, would like to unite all these elements hostile to the People's Republic of Kampuchea and by stepping up military and other support for them, to continue armed provocations against that country. At the core of this varied rabble, Beijing prefers to leave the Pol Pot supporters, who continue to comprise the "main striking force" of the enemies of People's Kampuchea in encroachments on its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The fact that these encroachments were intensified on the eve of the Chinese premier's arrival in Bangkok just goes to show that Beijing intends to continue to use the Thailand-Kampuchea border as a front for the "undeclared war" against Kampuchea. Thailand's support for the remaining Pol Pot supporters and other anti-Kampuchean bands makes this front still more dangerous.

Another unchanging aim of Beijing is to continue to use Thailand for pressure on the other ASEAN countries, to draw them into a confrontation with their Indochinese neighbors.

The Chinese premier visited Bangkok literally the day after the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea made important new proposals directed toward normalizing the situation in the region. What they amount to is that the problems of Southeast Asia should be debated and decided by the states of this broad part of the globe themselves, that is the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. The basis for such a discussion should be the principles proposed by the three ministers, namely equality, mutual respect, nonuse of force and noninterference. The last principle in particular is important, since the main source of the present tension in Southeast Asia is interference in its affairs by Beijing and Washington.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea proposed to their neighbors an equitable dialogue, which could lead to the elimination of the existing disagreements and open the way to really transforming Southeast Asia into a region of peace, good neighborliness and cooperation, as is desired by the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. These proposals take account of the interests of both the Indochinese and ASEAN states and accord with the desires of all the peoples of the region.

There are no insuperable obstacles to organizing a regional conference as proposed by the three Indochinese states. All that is needed is good will on the part of ASEAN. But Beijing is trying at all costs to prevent the beginning of constructive negotiations between the two groups of states in Southeast Asia. This, in particular, is the aim of the present visit by the Chinese premier to Bangkok. Beijing is trying to make use of the "Kampuchean problem," which it has created itself, to whip up tension in Southeast Asia, so as to make it easier to implement its own hegemonistic aims there.

POLISH PROSECUTOR'S STATEMENT ON CRIMES REPORTD

LD311230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Report from Warsaw: The prosecutor general's office of the Polish People's Republic has circulated a statement which says in particular: Against the background of the complicated situation existing in the country the conduct of individual persons and groups gives rise to a breach of the peace and of public order. Their actions fall under the criminal code. One such not infrequent act is the seizure of public and government premises with a view to bringing pressure to bear on the organs of power. Cases have become more frequent of individual persons, through blocking passages at enterprises or the unauthorized switching-off of electric power, machine-tools and equipment, or through threats, creating conditions impeding the beginning of work by labor collectives. The criminal code also envisages a greater degree of responsibility for the unauthorized switching off of machine-tools and other equipment if this seriously hampers the rhythm of production and harms the national economy.

Cases have become more frequent of false information being passed on, in written and oral form, about the activities of the organs of power and of political, social and other organizations.

Insulting the republic's supreme organs of power is a serious crime. A person who himself does not commit a crime but only provides help or instigates the commission of a crime can also be criminally prosecuted.

The statement of the prosecutor general's office lists concrete measures of punishment up to lengthy imprisonment provided for by the criminal code.

UNION, GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS IN POLAND REPORTED

LD311244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] As the PAP reports: In Warsaw a report has been circulated which says that talks have been held between Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Walesa, leader of the Solidarity trade union association.

During these talks, questions were discussed involving workfree Saturdays as well as access by this trade union association to the mass media. According to the report, a decision was made in a very general outline to the effect that three Saturdays running will be workfree and the fourth will be a working Saturday. Issues related to access by Solidarity to some mass media were also agreed upon.

'SOME' SOLIDARITY MEMBERS 'UNDERMINING' POLAND

LD011214 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1146 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Feb (TASS)--Despite the statements made after the talks which were held between the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the trade union association Solidarity, some of the members of this trade union association are, as before, following the line of undermining stability in the country and continuing its strikes. Thus, according to PAP, strikes are continuing in a number of areas in the country, in particular in Bielsko-Biala, Bielsko and Jelenia Gora Voivodships, and there is also a students' strike in Lodz.

At the same time, PAP reports that many workers went to work on 31 January to make up for the missed Saturdays of 10 and 24 January.

Simultaneously, leaders of the trade union association Solidarity, who arrived at the town of Rzeszow for consultations with the government, are advancing political demands which have the aim of creating a trade union association, Rural Solidarity, which, according to the intention of the leaders of this trade union association, should divide the present movement, disrupt supplies of agricultural products to the towns, worsen the already complicated situation in this branch and aggravate still further the difficulty of the economic situation in Poland.

ALENICHEV: DISENCHANTMENT WITH SOLIDARITY GROWING

LD311546 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] It was with a great deal of optimism that the people in Poland welcomed the new year and those feelings seemed to be well grounded. December was relatively calm and the factories were beginning to work normally. It looked like reason was winning over emotions. However, in January all those hopes were shattered as tension broke out again. Radio Moscow correspondent in Warsaw Viktor Alenichev with the story:

The Polish United Workers' Party and Government have done all they could to stabilize the situation in the country. Early this year they increased retirement pensions and family allowances following a wage boost to 12 million workers. They exerted maximum efforts to improve the supplies of food, particularly meat, butter and dairy products deliveries, which was not easy in the conditions of last year's poor harvest.

The party and government have outlined and begun to implement structural changes in industry aimed at increasing the production of consumer goods. It has taken them only 4 months to prepare a program for the radical economic reforms and submit it to popular discussion. Many other plans and projects are under consideration. State institutions have altered their methods of work. All new measures are taken with public knowledge, while the news media are doing regular, detailed reports for the population.

The Polish United Workers' Party believes that one of the main conditions of the socialist renewal in Poland is the need to keep the people in the know of what is happening in the country. The party emphasizes at the same time that it's possible to lead the country out of the crisis and make the socialist renewal a reality only on one indispensable condition, every able-bodied member of society must work, since one can consume only what one has produced.

In the meantime, party officials stress that the country's revival and its coping with the crisis are possible on one condition: hard work on the part of every individual. Only what has been produced can be shared. Solidarity leaders acknowledge this readily. However, in fact it is they who are responsible for frustrated hopes and growing tension in the month of January, which has been marked by staging all kinds of strikes in various cities and regions, by invading administrative buildings and by other such actions. All this has resulted in considerable economic damage. As a result of absenteeism on 24 January alone, the nation failed to receive 4.5 billion zlotys' worth of goods. This shows once again that the Solidarity leadership under pressure brought to bear by its rightwing, which is oriented by antisocialist elements, is doing all it can to aggravate the situation, to provoke new conflicts and to plunge the country into chaos and anarchy.

This is evidenced by a recently published message that was issued by a Solidarity official, Jaroslav Sienkiewicz, who signed last year an agreement between the government and the workers in Jastrzebie, Silesia. The message is addressed to all trade union members.

Its author says that he renounces his post because his committee has removed itself from the cause of defending the workers' interests so far that it has ceased to be a true representative of the working people. Solidarity, Jaroslav Sienkiewicz says, has become a platform for ambitious political play.

Some other members of the commission's Presidium have decided to follow Sienkiewicz' example. In general more and more people in Poland begin to realize what really lies behind the activity of the Solidarity leaders.

Challenging Solidarity's call for strikes on Saturdays, millions of people have turned up at work. The broader sections of the public are getting increasingly concerned about all that has been achieved over the years of people government, about the country's future. Numerous letters to the editorial boards of newspapers, to the national radio and television services are permeated with this concern.

A statement issued by the Polish Council of Ministers underlines that the Constitution vests the government with powers for ensuring law and order in the country, maintaining discipline and creating necessary conditions for normal existence.

KANIA CHAIRMANSHIP OF CONGRESS COMMISSION NOTED

LD311906 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jan (TASS)--As PAP reports, S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today chaired a meeting of the Presidium of the Congress Commission for the extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress in Warsaw. At the meeting the theses of the documents for the forthcoming congress were discussed.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA DENIES TRAINING ITALIAN TERRORISTS

LD301814 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The Czechoslovak Embassy in Rome has issued a protest over assertions by certain Italian political circles that Italian terrorists have allegedly been trained in the CSSR. The embassy declared that these assertions are utterly groundless. Earlier this week the Soviet Union rejected inventions according to which the headquarters of Italian terrorists are allegedly to be found in the Soviet Union.

YUGOSLAV LEADERS' VISIT TO ROMANIA REPORTED

LD011550 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Feb, TASS--The chairman of the presidium of Yugoslavia C. Mijatovic arrived in Romania on a friendly visit today. He is accompanied by member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia S. Dolanc and the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs J. Vrhovec. In the town of Timisoara the Yugoslav guests were welcomed by the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania N. Ceausescu and other officials.

NEUMANN, GDR DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

LD290012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan (ADN)--A GDR Government delegation, led by the first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Alfred Neumann, arrived in Moscow today.

In the course of a meeting between the delegation and the first deputy of the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ivan Arkhipov, questions of the further development of economic relations between the GDR and the USSR were discussed.

NORWEGIAN PRIME MINISTER ODVAR NORDLI RESIGNS

LD302304 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Oslo 30 Jan, TASS--Prime Minister of Norway Odvar Nordli has tendered his resignation. Speaking at a press conference, he said he decided to resign on the grounds of health. But a number of news analysts recall that the Odvar Nordli government which had an insignificant majority in parliament has lately been strongly criticized by the left forces. The cause of a particular discontent of representatives of left parties and the democratic public of the country was the decision on stockpiling American heavy military equipment in Norway and also the government's course of the build up of military expenditures.

The government which was formed of representatives of the Norwegian Labour Party was formed in 1976. The candidature of a new prime minister will be discussed in the next few days at meetings of the leadership of the Norwegian Labour party.

Odvar Nordli said he intended to continue vigorous political activities.

SPAIN: OBSERVER COMMENTS ON SUAREZ RESIGNATION

LD312230 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] In Madrid the resignation of Adolfo Suarez, prime minister of Spain, has been officially announced and accepted by King Juan Carlos. At the same time the prime minister resigned from the presidency of the governing Democratic Center Union [UCD] Party. Our observer Yuiry Konstantinov writes:

The (?sudden) and unexpected decision by Adolfo Suarez to resign is related to the inability of the single-party government of UCD to resolve the complex socioeconomic and political problems facing the country. These problems range from the means to fight inflation--in the cost of living--to the problems of unemployment and terrorism. The promises to do away with the economic crisis in Spain were accompanied by optimistic forecasts for the future. Nevertheless, practicality imposed corrections, leaving plans in the stage of good intentions.

Unemployment has risen: in Spain there are now more than 1.5 million unemployed, and sufficient resources have not been found to supply unemployment benefits. A brake in the growth of inflation was achieved, but it remains at 16 percent. The trade deficit has reached $5 billion. In spite of the measures taken, the high cost of living is spreading in the country and agriculture is experiencing similar difficulties without receiving the urgent help which was promised. In a word, a load of unresolved problems hung over the government of Adolfo Suarez.

The results of the referendum in Andalusia and the results of the elections to the autonomous parliaments of Euskadi and Catalonia brought about the great failure of the autonomist line of the UCD. In an attempt to find a way out of the difficult situation in which the government found itself, Prime Minister Suarez twice last year reorganized his cabinet. At the center of the governing party serious divergences have been revealed. The leader of the party, Suarez, has been the object of fierce criticism from both the right and the left. This criticism was directed mainly at the way the economy was heading.

In Madrid it has been announced that Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo y Bustelo, second deputy prime minister with responsibility for economic affairs, has been nominated as president of the UCD. In accordance with the legislation, King Juan Carlos will appoint the new prime minister after consultations with the leaders of the parties represented in parliament.

FURTHER REPORTS ON DEMICHEV'S VISIT TO FINLAND

Visit to Lenin Museum

LD302036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1105 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Helsinki, 30 Jan (TASS)--P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, who is in Finland on an official visit, today visited the V.I. Lenin Museum-Apartment in a building on Hakaniemi Square, where the leader of the proletarian revolution lived in 1917. P.N. Demichev laid flowers on the memorial plaque in the building and wrote an inscription in the museum's distinguished visitor's book.

Return to Moscow

LD311158 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0658 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan (TASS)--USSR Minister of Culture Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who was in Finland on an official visit, returned to Moscow today from Helsinki. He was met by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and other officials.

FINNISH-SOVIET TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD291514 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Finland's trade with the Soviet Union will rise this year to about 25 billion Finnish markkas [FM] billion, according to a trade protocol signed between the two countries in Moscow today. The predicted trade exchange will be more than FM3 billion greater than last year. The value of Finnish exports this year is expected to be FM11.3 billion and of imports FM11.9 billion.

According to the protocol the structure of Finnish imports remains as before. For instance the import of crude oil remains on the previous level of 7 million tons. About 46 percent of Finnish exports consist of metal industry products.

Details of Trade Protocol

LD301100 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Reijo Nikkila reports from Moscow on the trade protocol between Finland and the Soviet Union signed today:

The document signed by Foreign Trade Ministers Rekola and Patolichev increased trade between our countries by over 10 percent compared with last year. The imbalance in the Soviet trade that has worried the Finns very much is now being brought under control, Minister Rekola told me.

[Begin recording] [Nikkila] [Words indistinct] balance of trade?

[Rekola] At the end of 1980 our deficit was not as big as it seemed at the start of the year, for additional exports to the Soviet Union began rapidly. The protocol now signed for 1981 is estimated to be quite well balanced, so we believe that all in all the balance of trade at the end of the year will be under control. How much it will amount to is impossible to forecast today, but it will be controllable. [end recording]

[Nikkila] The economic cooperation commission which met in Moscow this week signed at the end of its meeting several important documents. Now an expert group has been formed for the joint building of nuclear-powered icebreakers. A working group was also formed for foodstuffs production, and in the new building projects much progress has been made for a service and repair depot for railroad cars to be built near Leningrad.

[Announcer] Yrjo Lansipuro will give more details about these preliminary cooperation projects between Finland and the Soviet Union:

[Lansipuro] The idea of a nuclear-powered icebreaker built in cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union today progressed another step toward implementation here in Moscow. The Economic Cooperation Commission between our countries appointed a working group to develop the idea which was raised during President Kekkonen's state visit in November.

The Soviet Union has three nuclear-powered icebreakers, and a fourth is under construction. The one perhaps to be ordered from Finland would be in the same class as regards capacity as the Lenin, which was the first one built in 1959, with 44,000 horsepower, in other words, nowhere near as large as the biggest ones in the Soviet Union which have 75,000 horsepower. The icebreaker would be completely built in Finland and would be towed to Leningrad where a reactor would be installed. But the building of the reactor's protective equipment in Finland would make this vessel a very special ship. The aim is to be able to hand over the ship by the middle of this decade. The Finns expect that it will not be the last in its series, for the USSR needs precisely this kind of equipment to be able to reach via the Arctic Ocean, Siberia's natural riches on which the country's economy is relying to a growing extent.

Other new projects were raised: the building of a railroad car depot near Leningrad, a deep harbor in Tallinn and a powerplant at Vaarakoski in the Karelskaya ASSR. The depot in Leningrad has advanced furthest: Commercial talks on it will probably start this spring. The value of the project is about 300 million Finnish markkas and if it were to be built by Finnish labor, which has been the assumption, it would provide work for some 300 people. It should be stressed that these figures are only estimates aimed to give an impression of the size of the project.

The building of a deep harbor in Tallinn is a much more open matter. The idea is that pressure on the Leningrad harbor should be eased, particularly as regards the import of grain and fruit. This would not reduce the transit traffic via the Finnish ports. The building of a deep harbor would be a deal worth billions of markka.

The cooperation commission, with its chairmen, Ahti Karjalainen and Nikilay Patolichev, also decided to set up a working group to discuss cooperation in the foodstuffs industry, in the field of production plants and distribution systems and in the planning and building of food trade. This is a sector of cooperation where, judging from everything, very great growth possibilities exist.

In general, the commission noted that production cooperation is beginning to break through as a form of cooperation which is more demanding than the traditional trade.

Patolichev Praise of Ties

LD301130 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2114 GMT 29 Jan 81

["Prospects for Soviet-Finnish Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan (TASS)--Soviet-Finnish commercial and economic relations can serve as a good example of mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different social systems, stated Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, to a TASS correspondent. Patolichev headed the Soviet delegation to the 24th session of the standing Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation, which ended here today.

Our talks took place on the eve of an important event in the life of the Soviet Union, said the minister. In February the 26th CPSU Congress will be held, which will determine "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." On the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and the need to strengthen detente, the CPSU's strategic line is developing stable, mutually beneficial commercial, economic, scientific and technical relations with those developed capitalist countries which show an interest in cooperating with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union's commercial and economic links with Finland have developed favorably over the past 5 years. According to provisional figures, the volume of trade between the two countries exceeded R12 billion, as against R5.1 billion in 1971-75.

For the 1981-85 5-year period, the sides have decided on a volume of mutual trade turnover of R18-21 billion, the minister continued. This is a very high target, which can only be achieved in the present times by partners who cooperate well and have been doing so for a long time.

Another important step was taken today in the development of commercial and economic relations between the two countries: A protocol for 1981 was signed. The volume of mutual trade will exceed R4 million, which is higher than the 1980 level.

There is great significance for the development and improvement of the relations between the Soviet Union and Finland in the regular meetings between the leaders of the two countries, said Nikolay Patolichev in conclusion. In November 1980 there was a meeting in Moscow between Leonid Brezhnev and Urho Kekkonen, in the course of which they signed some very important documents determining the prospects for commercial and economic cooperation between the USSR and Finland.

Karjalainen Comments

LD302052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Jan 81

["USSR-Finland: Prospects for Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jan (TASS)--Trade and economic ties between Finland and the Soviet Union may serve as a convincing example of fruitful cooperation between countries with differing social systems, Ahti Karjalainen, cochairman of the Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation, told a TASS correspondent. Karjalainen led the Finnish delegation at the 24th session of this commission, which ended yesterday in Moscow.

More than 3 years ago a long-term program for the development and deepening of trade and economic, industrial and scientific and technical cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union up to 1990 was adopted, Karjalainen said. In November last year, the heads of state signed a protocol extending the program's validity up to 1995, and adding to and expanding its contents. The progress of realization of these documents, which are of importance for both countries, was reviewed at the commission session.

It was noted that the elaboration and adoption of the cooperation program and its protocol contribute a great deal to strengthening relaxation of tension and to strengthening cooperation on the European Continent.

Trade between Finland and the Soviet Union, which is the chief economic cooperation between the two countries, is developing successfully on the basis of 5-year agreements, Karjalainen went on. In the last 5-year period (1976-1980) we made a perceptible increase in the proposed volume of trade turnover, and reached a total of about R13 billion.

The two sides have now begun realizing the seventh of the 5-year agreements. It is planned to reach a level of mutual trade of R18-20 billion, Karjalainen commented. But, he said, I am sure that, as a result of successful realization of the long-term program this figure will be considerably higher, as is confirmed by the results of fulfilling the preceeding six 5-year periods.

New forms of cooperation have been developing in recent years between the two countries. In addition to the traditional trade, Karjalainen said. Opportunities are now being examined for construction in Finland of a new nuclear powerplant with a capacity of 100 mw, with Soviet assistance.

For their part, Finnish firms are successfully participating in the construction in the USSR of pulp and paper, and minigg industry enterprises. It is planned to expand the role played by Finnish firms in equipping the ore-processing combine at Kostomuksha in the USSR.

Today, Finland certainly occupies one of the leading places in the USSR's trade with industrially-developed capitalist countries, Karjalainen said in conclusion. For its part, the Soviet Union has in recent years been Finland's number one partner, to whose share one-fifth of Finland's foreign trade turnover falls.

SOVIET-FRENCH INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE CLOSES

LD301620 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jan, TASS--A Soviet-French conference on questions pertaining to technical re-equipment of industrial enterprises has closed today. It was sponsored by the French Foreign Trade Centre with the assistance of the USSR State Planning Committee (Gosplan).

We began to think of holding such a meeting in Moscow, a TASS correspondent was told by Claude Herbaud, a leading official of the centre, after familiarising ourselves with the draft Soviet five year plan. The draft is known to devote considerable attention to a modernisation and expansion of the existing enterprises.

The French delegation includes representatives of 12 firms, which are affiliated to the industrial association of the north of France. They made more than 30 reports on the economic and technical aspects of such measures. Claude Herbaud pointed out that the assoication had accumulated much experience in re-equipment and expanding enterprises.

As a result of the discussions at the conference and meetings between the members of the delegation and representatives of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, agreement has been reached to hold such a conference late this year. It is expected to discuss specific issues pertaining to a modernisation of enterprises of heavy, coal, food industries, ferrous metallurgy and agriculture.

We trust, Claude Herbaud said in conclusion, that the participation of French industry in re-equipping and expanding Soviet enterprises may become a new form of long-term cooperation between France and the USSR.

BRIEFS

TRADE DEAL WITH USSR--Enso-Gutzeit Osakeyhtice and the Soviet Eksportles signed today a deal worth over 250 million Finnish markkaa. Under the agreement Enso-Gutzeit will deliver to the Soviet Union almost 70,000 tons of cardboard, while the Soviet side will deliver 1 million cubic meters of birchwood to Finland. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 28 Jan 81 LD]

CAMPAIGN PLANNED AGAINST PRESENT IRANIAN REGIME

LD011852 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] London, 1 Feb, TASS--The former Prime Minister of the Iranian Shah Ali Amini, who is now living in emigration, intends to launch a campaign of struggle against the present government of the country, it is reported by the British SUNDAY TIMES. Now that the American hostages, who were accused of espionage, are free Ali Amini intends to get support from the United States and other Western states, the paper stresses.

IRANIANS ISSUE DOCUMENTS ON U.S. SUBVERSION

LD011346 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 1 Feb, TASS--Moslem students--followers of the course of Imam Khomeyni, have issued a third collection of documents discovered at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, reports the newspaper KAYHAN.

The documents testify to attempts of American secret services under the cover of the signboard of a diplomatic representation to influence the course of the revolution in Iran in a direction that they desire. American "diplomats" studied ways of undermining the Iranian revolution from within, of disbanding with the help of local accomplices the revolutionary committees and the corps of Islamic Revolution Guards. Also studied were possibilities of conducting subversive actions against Iran through some representatives of the Moslem clergy who were in opposition to the existing regime. Part of the documents deals with American spies' contacts with counter-revolutionary Iranian forces abroad and representatives of Iranian big bourgeoisie in the country.

IRAN BREAKS RELATIONS WITH JORDAN, MOROCCO

LD011027 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 1 Feb, TASS--Iran has broken off diplomatic and all other relations with Jordan and Morocco. According to Radio Tehran the decision was taken on the ground that these two countries "are hostile" to Iran.

REPORT ALLEGING SOVIET ARMS DELIVERIES TO IRAQ HIT

GF311941 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Vera Lebedeva commentary from "The World Today" program; read by announcer]

[Text] Dear listeners, several days ago the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI wrote a scandalous report against the Soviet Union and alleged in a certain tone that the Soviet Union is delivering arms to Iraq. Radio Moscow commentator Vera Lebedeva has written the following on this subject:

Let us try and show ENQELAB-E ESLAMI's purpose in repeating the groundless and totally false reports issued by the imperialist propaganda machine. For quite sometime the Soviet Union has strongly denied these false and groundless reports.

PRAVDA, printed in Moscow, wrote last October that the ink had not even dried on the false reports from Washington concerning a Soviet proposal to deliver arms to Iran when the French news agency and other Western news agencies started printing further lies and imaginary reports. The content of their reports this time was quite contrary to those printed earlier. This time they alleged that Soviet arms were being delivered to Iraq, the other war-striken country, via Jordan. The aim of these imaginations was to produce doubt about the Soviet Union's position on the Iranian-Iraqi war and thus damage our country's reputation and foreign policy.

The Soviet Union's position on this matter is quite clear, and everyone is aware of it. Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has said the Soviet Union is in favor of a peaceful solution to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, which is tragic since it is so meaningless. He would like to see the conflicting countries resolve the matter around a table. The Soviet Union has condemned any intervention in this armed conflict. Our country has clearly announced that no one should intervene in the events. As you can see, the matter described this way makes reports concerning arms delivery to either side seem nonsensical. The Radio Moscow commentator adds: The aim of the publication of such lies about the matter is to divert Iran's attention from the United States' intervention in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. The United States helped to light the fire in this conflict and is now trying to do what it can to prolong this armed conflict. It has initiated the flood of allegations against the Soviet Union--which constantly argues against any intervention in Iranian affairs and supports the anti-imperialistic struggle of the Iranian nation and their attempts at unity--to camouflage these imperialist plots. Therefore, it is clear that the article in [ENQELAB-E ESLAMI has no truth to it.

EGYPTIAN POLICE 'REPRESSION,' 'PERSECUTION' NOTED

LD301436 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Police Day has been commemorated in Cairo, but the celebrations this year were void of the usual speeches by officials and the distribution of awards to outstanding policemen. The main event was a frightful display of the military hardware to be used against the enemies of the regime. As-Sadat's intelligence department has imported this hardware from Israel, the United States and other NATO countries. All this took place during the parade by the police forces in the Egyptian capital. It must be stated, however, that President as-Sadat, who personally attended the parade, did not attempt to conceal the fact that he had ordered the police parade to frighten the indignant people against the isolated ruling clique in Cairo. President as-Sadat spoke in particular of what he called the police contribution to the 15 May counterrevolutionary coup, when they assassinated or imprisoned a number of prominent supporters of the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

It is recalled that the counterrevolutionary coup was staged in favor of the comprador bourgeois; that is, the fat cats who amass wealth by selling national resources to foreign monopolies and who ruthlessly exploit the Egyptian toilers. It is in the interest of these fat cats that the Egyptian official papers praise As-Sadat's intelligence department, which, it is alleged, was set up to protect the peace and security of the Egyptian people and their rights.

The Egyptians have no reason at all to express admiration for the role of the police, for they know that the police forces are no more than tools to stifle whatever democratic freedoms and toilers' interests still remain. The Egyptians have not yet forgotten the bloody repression and persecution by the As-Sadat police and intelligence men against the participants in the January 1977 demonstrations in protest against the open policy pursued by the government. They are also aware of other police actions which destowed on Egypt the glory of the empire of dark terror. Even now, the police have been persisting with their campaigns of arrests and persecutions. For instance, Dr Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam az-Zayyat, the prominent Egyptian stateman and social figure and chairman of the board of directors of the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society, was arrested recently. Security men have also arrested 52 Egyptians and baselessly accused them of committing acts of sabotage.

The As-Sadat regime continues to detain Ilfat 'Ali Muhammad, the well-known social figure and member of the Egyptian national progressive rally party, without investigation or trial. She was arrested by security men at Cairo airport on her return from a tour of Europe without being charged. Arrests are not confined to opposition circles or even the army ranks. Lebanese NIDAL ASH-SHA'B reports that a number of Egyptian officers have been executed at an army barracks near Cairo and that a number of others have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 10 years to life. All were charged with attempting to topple the As-Sadat regime. But even these bestial measures fail to achieve the desired results for the As-Sadat regime. The number of Egyptians opposed to the ruling regime has been growing. For this reason, As-Sadat finds it necessary to frighten the people, as on the Police Day celebration.

ESTONIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS ENDS 30 JAN

LD310102 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1604 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Tallinn, 30 Jan (TASS)--The 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia (a Soviet Baltic republic) has ended here. It outlined a program for further improving the efficiency of social production and raising the working people's standard of living.

Shale refining, instrument construction and the electrotechnical industry will develop at an accelerated rate in Estonia during the coming years. Principal attention will be given not to the construction of new enterprises, but to the comprehensive modernization of existing ones. During the 5-year period it is intended to increase industrial production by 14-17 percent. It was noted that this would be a considerable rate of growth. After all, industrial production has already increased 48 times over since Estonia was included 40 years ago in the socialist integration and cooperation of the Soviet economy. Since there is full employment in the republic, this level will mainly be achieved by raising labor productivity.

The congress paid a great deal of attention to scientific and technical progress. It stressed that fuller use should be made of the wide opportunities for harmonious individual development which in the conditions of developed socialist society are provided by free education, the flourishing of national culture and the mutually enriching cooperation between all the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR.

The delegates elected the new membership of the Central Committee of the Estonian CP and delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Karl Vayno was reelected first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

AZERBAIJAN, LITHUANIA, LATVIA, CONGRESSES END

LD310056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The work of the congresses of the Communist Parties of Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia ended on 30 January. The delegates thoroughly and in a businesslike manner discussed the reports on the CPSU draft for the 26th party congress, and analyzed the results of the activities of republican party organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, determining the further improvement of production efficiency and raising the organizational level of party ideological and political-educative work. The communists also expressed a unanimous striving to contribute to the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Delegates to the republican congresses adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The leading organs of the republican party organizations were elected as were delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress. The first secretaries of the Central Committees of the union republics were elected at organizational plenums--in Azerbaijan, Comrade Aliye; in Lithuania, Comrade Grishkyavichus; in Latvia Comrade Voss; and in Estonia, Comrade Vayno.

BELORUSSIAN PLENUM DISCUSSES 29TH PARTY CONGRESS

LD021019 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information report on Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum:]

[Text] The 26th Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum was held 16 January 1981.

The plenum examined matters relating to the 29th Belorussian CP Congress. The plenum discussed and approved the Belorussian CP Central Committee's report to the 29th Belorussian CP Congress, to be delivered by Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee placed on the 29th Belorussian CP Congress agenda the question "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990.'" Comrade A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, was confirmed as the rapporteur on this question.

The 26th Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum approved the socialist pledges adopted by Belorussian SSR working people for 1981.

The plenum was addressed by Comrade T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

NEW KAZAKH MINISTER OF MOTOR HIGHWAYS APPOINTED

AU291626 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] By a decree of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium, (Shaymil Khaymilovich Bezbulatov) was appointed today as Kazakh Minister of Motor Highways. The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Leonid Borisovich Goncharov of the duties of Kazakh Minister of Motor Highways in connection with his retirement on pension.

PRAVDA OBITUARY OF PROSECUTOR GENERAL RUDENKO

LD301609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 81 p 3

[Obituary of R.A. Rudenko]

[Excerpts] USSR Prosecutor General Roman Andreyevich Rudenko, eminent statesman, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, hero of socialist labor and state counsellor of justice died in his 74th year on 23 January 1981 after a serious illness.

The deceased was an active participant in communist building, a true son of the Soviet people and an outstanding lawyer who devoted the whole of his conscious life to the selfless service of our motherland and the great cause of the Leninist party to which he belonged since 1926.

R.A. Rudenko was born in July 1907 into a poor peasant family in the village of Nosovka, in the Chernigove Region.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, M.P. Georgadze, N.I. Savinkin, L.N. Smirnov, M.S. Smirtyukov, N.A. Shchelokov, V.I. Terebilov, Ye. V. Anisimov, A.F. Gorkin, V.I. Gladyshev, N.N. Ponomarev, A.M. Rekunkov, V.A. Abolentsev, V.V. Naydenov, S.A. Shishkov and A.G. Gorniy.

BASIC GUIDELINES PROVISIONS ON MANPOWER ANALYZED

LD301501 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 4 Signed to Press 19 Jan 81 p 10

[Article by Ye. Voronin, deputy department chief of the USSR Gosplan, under the rubric: "Theoretical Questions: "Balance of Labor Resources"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's balance [balansovyy] method of planning the use of labor resources is an interconnected system of balances and estimated balances reflecting the various aspects of the reproduction and employment of those resources. This system includes a summary balance of labor resources and particular balances: use of youth labor, balance of kolkhoz manpower, estimated balance of supplementary demand for labor including skilled workers and experts.

Ways of improving balance work are defined in party and government decisions on improving the economic machinery. Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and gorispolkoms are given the task of formulating long-term and annual manpower balances. The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems is required to present proposals and accounts to the USSR Gosplan, manpower proposals and estimates broken down by areas, to implement measures for improving the planned distribution of labor resources and providing enterprises and organizations with working cadres.

Estimated balances make it possible to compare and coordinate the demand of sectors of the national economy and separate regions and cities for the quantity and quality of workforce with the labor resources available and to plan the development of the economy in a well-founded way. Such estimates play an important part in the smooth calculation of the particular features of the formation and use of labor resources across the country's territory. The significance of the balance method increases in the context of the considerable regional peculiarities which exist in the population growth and employment, the sectorial structure of the workforce and manpower mobility.

Regional Specifics

The labor resource balances and estimated balances will have a definite significance in the matter of implementing party policy in the sphere of cadre usage as expounded in the draft "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

Over the greater part of the RSFSR's territory, in the Ukrainian and Belorussian SSRs and in the Baltic republics there is currently a small increase in labor resources, with high employment and major new industrial construction. The draft Basic Guidelines indicated, therefore, that in the European part of the country and in the Urals the further development of industry is to be achieved basically by making better use of established production potential and the modernizing and retooling of existing enterprises without increasing the number of workers. With the aim of making fuller use of labor resources it is planned, in particular, to locate more small enterprises, branches and individual shops in small cities and rural regions.

Insufficient cadre consolidation is noted in Siberia and the Far East. This is also linked to the availability of unfilled jobs in the country's populous central regions.

The draft Basic Guidelines envisage stepping up housing and sociocultural construction in Siberia. In addition, it is planned to limit the construction of new production projects in the European part of the country. This will undoubtedly further the consolidation of cadres in the eastern regions.

The Central Asian republics and, to a considerable degree, the Transcaucasian republics and autonomous republics of the southern RSFSR are characterized by an increase in labor resources higher than the country's average and also by large-scale agricultural employment.

The draft Basic Guidelines indicate the need to make fuller use of labor resources in the Central Asian republics, to accelerate the development of stockraising and of other labor-intensive sectors of agriculture, light industry and machine building and also to expand the training of skilled worker cadres from the local population, especially from rural youth.

With the aim of implementing these instructions in union republics, krays and oblasts in formulating labor resource balances, it is important to analyze in depth the level of employment of the population divided by sex and age and to study the working structure by sectors and types of activity. Higher quality is demanded in formulating estimated labor resource balances, which are also needed for drawing up estimated balances for meeting manpower demands. Such documents must be formulated in the majority of cities and rayons with a view to gaining reliable knowledge about the number and composition of workers and employees.

Methods for evaluating manpower utilization are improving. The indicator of the number of able-bodied people in domestic employment or on personal subsidiary plots is being applied to this end. However, this indicator is inadequate since it gives an incomplete reflection of the state of affairs in terms of the labor resources of individual rayons.

Information Problems

Previously, when drawing up balances, there was no examination of the composition of the unemployed population or of the conditions under which they could be recruited into public production.

These questions have now been considered in the documents connected with implementing measures on improving estimated balances sent to planning, statistical and employment organs and also to USSR ministries and departments. In particular, deadlines have been set in which union republic state committees on labor and their local organs are obliged to present planning organs with proposals and estimates on labor resource balances. These proposals are to indicate possible contingencies for recruiting able-bodied people employed at home or on personal subsidiary plots into the social production sector; the territorial redistribution of the workforce by means of organized recruitment of workers and of migration; and the possibilities of recruiting people of pensionable age and invalids into social production as envisaged by the draft Basic Guidelines. These documents will contain detailed information on young people graduating from general education schools and liable for placement in work in national economic sectors.

In tackling the question of recruiting able-bodied people employed at home or on personal subsidiary plots into social production, it must be borne in mind that these are mainly women with young children and also mothers with large families. Recruiting them into social production, as with people of pensionable age and invalids, requires the establishment of the appropriate social and production conditions. Statistical information on various aspects of employment in a given territory is thus particularly important for the preparation and implementation of the necessary measures. As is well known, censuses are conducted no more than once a decade, and much data is out of date.

Many union republics have already built up some experience in studying the composition of the able-bodied population engaged at home or on personal subsidiary plots. By decision of local soviets, the state labor committees and their local organs are doing this work using housing directorates, housing offices, apartment block committees and other organizations and drawing on the public on a wide scale.

It is expedient to broaden the existing experience. This work would be more efficient, moreover, if the statistical organs were to participate in and supervise it. In our opinion, the USSR Central Statistical Administration could carry out selective statistical investigations every 3 years to determine the number and makeup of the nonemployed, to bring to light the conditions regulating their demand for work and the causes and makeup of migration.

Data analyzing the demand for labor from associations, enterprises and organizations and studying the wishes of certain categories of the population for work in social production are needed by labor and economic organs so as to take measures which further the development of the practice of part-time and home working. To improve the organization of this work it is desirable to have a list of jobs and production operations which can use the labor of the above categories of people most efficiently.

Starting in 1980 all associations, enterprises and organizations, within deadliness set by ministries and departments, have been making a preliminary coordination of their data on increases in numbers of workers and employees in a planned period with local (city, oblast, kray and republic) planning and labor organs and, jointly with them, have been determining potential sources for ensuring the projected increase in the work force. It is important to pay particular attention in this context to providing complete sets of equipment to new enterprises and construction projects for the speediest assimilation of planned capacities.

At the same time, analysis shows that ministries and departments do not always make full use of the potential for the intrasector redistribution of skilled cadres and do not take care over the prompt training of workers in subdepartmental training institutions and at their home enterprises.

Improving the Quality of Estimates

In present-day conditions the role of labor organs in organizing the efficient utilization of labor resources is increasing. A limit set for associations and enterprises for the number of workers and employees gives these organs the opportunity to control the numbers of workers and employees, to systematically analyze the utilization of available manpower and to draw up proposals on the possible reduction of the demand for manpower at associations, enterprises and organizations located on the territory concerned. These proposals must be taken into account in setting plan targets for releasing and redistributing manpower in accordance with planned production volumes and targets for increasing labor productivity. The practice of applying limits has made it possible, in 1981, for the plans to define in a more substantiated way the numbers of workers and employees and to link these numbers more closely with the production program.

The resolution adopted by the USSR Central Statistical Administration to the effect that statistics organs at all levels must ensure the compilation of manpower balance estimates will help improve the quality of the elaboration of plan labor resources balances by union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts. It is laid down that estimated manpower balances for union republics are to be submitted to union republic planning committees and committees on labor in the month of May, which will make it possible to compile the plan balance for the union republic in good time. Improving balance estimates is also associated with the resolution of a number of methodological questions. Balances of labor resources by cities are particularly complex. In order to construct them it is necessary to carry out a series of economic calculations and statistical surveys beforehand, for instance to ensure records of the numbers of workers and employees by place of work and place of residence. That is why such estimated balances will be compiled from 1981 only for cities which are capitals of union and autonomous republics and kray and oblast centers. A methodology for calculating the balance of labor resources by cities is being elaborated by the USSR Central Statistical Administration.

Great significance is attached to the elaboration of estimated and plan balances of labor resources by sex both for the country as a whole and particularly by republics, economic regions, krays and oblasts. Such balances give an idea of the differences in the use of male and female labor resources, their level of employment and their full-time study. These data are necessary in order to elaborate measures for the comprehensive development of individual regions on the basis of the fullest utilization of male and female labor. But balances are not broken down in this way because of the lack of the necessary statistical information. These balances can only be elaborated for a plan period on condition of the annual compilation of appropriate balance estimates by union republics, economic regions and oblasts. It is expedient for statistics organs to organize work.

In improving balance work much depends on union republic ministries and Gosplans and local soviet organs. Their tasks include the timely presentation of estimated balances for supplying enterprises and organizations located on the territory concerned with manpower, including trained manpower. In analyzing the utilization of labor resources by individual cities and administrative regions, it is recommended that use be made of the materials of the 1979 population census and the balances of labor resources and questionnaires for persons of working age engaged in running the home or personal plot compiled on the basis of the census and in the course of its implementation. A major role in this work belongs to local soviets. Their planning organs must carry out estimates on population numbers, and in particular, establish the number of people capable of work but not engaged in social production.

At the same time the use of balances of labor resources as a planning instrument has its limits, and their significance must not be overestimated. The balances cannot answer all questions associated with supplying enterprises' and organizations' cadre requirements. Thus it is not expedient for the balances to reflect employment in sectors of the national economy, industry and agriculture by months. Estimated balances serve this purpose. The appropriate figures also exist in the accounts of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The resolution of the problems examined will undoubtedly have a positive influence on the successful fulfillment of party and government resolutions on improving the economic machinery.

PROKHOROV REVIEWS NEW OIL EXTRACTION METHODS

LD010010 Mosocw TASS International Service in Russian 0745 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan (TASS)--TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov writes:

During the past quinquennium (1976-80) at oil deposits in Tataria (central Volga Region) by using new and more efficient methods of extracting oil from the strata, 2.6 million tons of oil was recovered. Within the scale of oil production in the USSR--in 1980 over 600 million tons including gas condensate--this is not very much. But the importance of the fact will be understood if one takes into account that it would have been quite impossible to raise this oil to the surface using ordinary methods. In other words it would have been lost to the national economy of the country.

That is why the draft plan for 1981-85 and for the period up to 1990 states: Expand the use of new methods of acting on oil strata and by this means increase the extraction of oil from the earth.

In the USSR, work on seeking new methods of more complete extraction of oil from the depths of the earth has been going on for a long period. At the start of the preceding quinquennium (1976-80), a long-term integrated program was adpoted for introducing new methods of treating oilbearing strata.

The chief method used today at oilfields is to force the oil out of the ground using water. It is pumped into the strata under great pressure. About 90 percent of all oil is produced in the USSR by this method. It has helped to prolong the life of many oilfields which seemed to be already exhausted. Even pumping water into the strata allows no more than half of the oil contained in the underground reservoirs to be raised to the surface.

Therefore, scientists are seeking new and more efficient methods. About ten of these are in use at the above-mentioned deposits in Tataria. Into the oilbearing strata they pump various chemically active substances, water with polymer additives, hot water, steam. Also used is the method known as intrastratal combustion, whereby gases formed at a depth force the oil through the well to the earth's surface.

Experiments to test and introduce the new methods of extracting oil from the depths were carried out during the preceding 5-year plan at 45 of the country's oilfields. The results are very promising. Specialists consider that the new methods will allow oil recovery from strata to be increased by 10-15 percent. On the vast scale of Soviet deposits this means that the recoverable reserves--that is the quantity of oil which it is practically possible to raise to the surface--will be increased by many billions of tons.

Of course, the introduction of new technology on a country-wide scale is not an easy and simple task. It demands great material expenditure and additional organizational efforts. To coordinate all of this work, last year a directorate for raising the oil recovery from strata was set up in the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. It will undertake supervision of the implementation of the tasks of the new 5-year plan for increasing the quantity of oil extracted from the depths of the earth.

BRIEFS

LITHUANIAN STATISTICS--In the 10th 5-Year Plan, real per capita income of the Lithuanian population grew by almost 20 percent. Almost 10 million square meters of living space were provided, allowing every fourth family to move into a new apartment. More than R3.5 billion were spent on improving the technical base of agriculture. This is 23 percent more than during the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The pay of kolkhoz workers grew by 20 percent. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Jan 81 LD]

NEW GAS DISCOVERY--Ashkhabad, 27 Jan (TASS)--The almost 5-km deep borehole, the deepest in the Karakumy Desert (Soviet Turkmenia) has yielded gas. Deposits of the raw material underneath the known Shatlyk deposit, which had turned out to be multilayered, were discovered thanks to this borehole. At present Turkmenia extracts its fuel from a depth of about 3 km. All deposits situated deeper will be developed in the future. This presents a number of complicated problems. A special base for electric drilling has been set up in the desert. Main electric power transmission lines are under construction in the fuel extraction regions. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0905 GMT 27 Jan 81 LD]

POWER LINES--Alma-Ata, 1 Feb (TASS)--The Ekibastuz-Urals power transmission line will provide a reliable link between the regions of the European part of the USSR and the power stations of Kazakhstan. The first pylons were laid in the eastern section today. The line will carry a record, 1,150,000 volts. It will transport the cheap current from the thermal power stations being built in Ekibastuz, (Kazakhstan), thereby improving the fuel-energy base of vast zones of the Soviet Union situated on both sides of the Urals. Work has begun on the Ekibastuz-center direct current line, which will be the largest in the world. It will carry 1.5 million volts and stretch for almost 2,500 km. It is planned to build about 8,000 km of high tension power lines from the Kazakhstan power stations in this decade. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1035 GMT 1 Feb 81 LD]

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 30-31 JAN

LD310300 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 30-31 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

30 January

An important task for farmers this year is the further introduction into production processes of industrial technology associated with the cultivation of agricultural crops. Last year RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes grew corn, sunflower, soya, sugar beet, fiber flax, potato and onion on a total area of some 80,000 ha according to advanced technological methods. (0340 GMT)

The gates have been raised at some of the biggest water reservoirs in Turkmenia, letting water onto the fields. This will permit the pastures to be washed clean of excess salts and will provide moisture to the soil. (0901 GMT)

On the whole, machinery repairs are going somewhat better than last year. Eighty-four percent of tractors, 92 percent of plows and 89-91 percent of cultivators and sowers are ready. Machinery preparations are virtually complete on farms in Krasnodarskiy, Stavropolskiy and Altayskiy Krays and in Bryanskaya, Saratovskaya and other oblasts. Work is being carried out to ensure that in an area where there are sufficient spare parts, no farm is without them. During the last quarter of 1980, spare parts valued at R103 million were refurbished, which is about 16-17 percent of the amount of new parts being produced. (1100 GMT)

The spring machinery overhaul has been completed in the Kuban. Over 3,000 sowing combines will go into the fields after the February thaw. Spring crops will be sown on over 150,000 ha. (2230 GMT)

31 January

It is unusually warm in Tadzhikistan, and in many regions of the republic sowing units are out in the fields, sowing early feed crops, beets, sunflowers, pulses, cereals and oats. (0100 GMT)

Moscow kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR have been careful in laying their seed stocks for the forthcoming sowing season. All seeds have been brought up to sowing conditions by farms in Altayskiy, Primorskiy, Khabarovskiy, Stavropolskiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays, in Rostovskaya, Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Volenezhskaya Oblasts and in Kabardino-Balkarskaya and Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR's. There are many rayons and farms in the republic which have only first and second grades of regional strains of seeds. In Altayskiy Kray, for example, the area devoted to grain crops is the largest in the RSFSR. Farms in many rayons of that kray have exceptionally high-grade seeds. There are many farms like that in Saratovskaya, Volonezhskaya and other oblasts. Unfortunately things are not like that everywhere. In Novgorodskaya Oblast, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Poddorskiy, Marevskiy and Parfinskiy Rayons, uncleaned seeds amount to over one-third of the total stocks. In Gorkovskaya Oblast, in Sergachskiy, Pilninskiy and Krasnoktyabrskiy Rayons, the organization of seed-cleaning work is also unsatisfactory. On certain farms in Chuvashskaya ASSR most of the seed stock is still not in good condition for sowing. (0900 GMT)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON PRIORITIES IN SPRING SOWING

LD301231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Supplementary Measures on Preparing and Performing Spring Field Work in 1981."

With the goal of ensuring the prompt and high quality performance of spring fieldwork in 1981, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent on union republic CP Central Committees and Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika], the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, Tsentrosoyuz, kray, oblast and rayon party committees, Council of Ministers of autonomous republics and local ispolkoms, local agricultural organs and managers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to ensure the performance in 1981 on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises of spring fieldwork at a high agrotechnical level, and to this end:

To take supplementary measures for the speediest completion of seed preparation and for working seed up to a good condition for sowing, for the full supply of high quality seed to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises, paying special attention to providing farms with seed for pulse and grain forage crops and for fiber flax and also to using all available seed of the new zonal and long-term varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops. To organize the prompt purchase from the population of potatoes for seed purposes so as to fulfill potato sowing plans on every farm;

To increase the efficiency of use of organic and mineral fertilizers, of chemical plant protection agents and of all irrigated and reclaimed lands on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises;

To take measures to complete the preparation of the machine and tractor pool for the spring fieldwork so that tractors, cultivators and sowing machinery, are fully ready at least 2 weeks before the beginning of the spring sowing. To accelerate the repair of grain procurement machinery, grain harvesting combines and other harvesting machinery, paying special attention to the quality of repair work. With these aims to make full use of existing kolkhozes, sovkhozes and Selkhoztekhnika enterprises' workshop capacities, organizing two-shift work for these enterprises;

To complement farm machine operator cadres to ensure machine and tractor units' two-shift working and to ensure the introduction on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises of advanced methods of machine use and widespread socialist competition among farm machine operators for the greatest labor productivity with the highest quality of work;

To provide kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises with the appropriate public catering and cultural, consumer and medical services backup during the sowing work period.

Union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences are charged with:

Determining the regions and farms where, in 1981, crops will be grown according to the industrial production process;

Ensuring the special-purpose allocation to these regions and farms of the necessary machinery, high quality seed, mineral fertilizers, herbicides, chemical pesticides and other material-technical resources;

Launching a broad study of methods of cultivating crops by the industrial production process before fieldwork begins.

Union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and their local organs are charged with:

Taking urgent measures to accelerate the delivery of fuels and lubricants to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises with a view to creating on every farm before spring fieldwork begins stocks of oil products sufficient to ensure the machine and tractor pool's uninterrupted work during the spring fieldwork period;

Removing existing shortcomings in the consumption of fuels and lubricants, ensuring that they are used efficiently and improving the organization of norm-fixing, stock-taking and storing of petroleum products;

Formulating and implementing measures to ensure the security and prevent the overconsumption of fuels and lubricants on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises.

The USSR Gossnab, USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika and USSR Ministry of Agriculture are to confirm the schedule for delivering the fuels and lubricants necessary for performing the 1981 spring fieldwork.

In the first half of 1981, the USSR Gossnab, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and other ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers are ordered to ensure the improved supply to agriculture from stocks allocated for 1981 of agricultural machinery and other physical and technical resources and, according to the schedule agreed with the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, of spares for tractors, vehicles, cultivators and seeding machinery, machinery for transporting perishable commodities, excavators, earthworking and construction machinery, pump and generator equipment and also electrical equipment for motor tractors and accumulators, roller chains, mechanical rubber goods, and frictionless bearings in the quantities and within the deadlines set by the resolution.

Particular attention has been paid to the even supply of spares around the republics, krays and oblasts.

With the agreement of the Ministry of Railways and the union republic Councils of Ministers, depending on prevailing conditions, during February-May 1981 the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Goskomselkhoztkhnika are permitted to change deadlines for the supply to certain union republics' agriculture of tractors, agricultural machinery and mineral fertilizers from stocks allocated for the first two quarters of 1981.

Extra equipment, machinery, accumulators and certain materials are allocated for kolkhoz and sovkhoz needs. Industrial ministries and departments have also been given the task of manufacturing and supplying agriculture with extra farm machinery, spares for tractors, trucks, farm machinery, tractor trailers, excavators and construction and road-making machinery and also pesticides, hydraulic brake fluid and other materials and components.

By agreement with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika is ordered to distribute materials, equipment and machinery to consumers, and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture is ordered to distribute pesticides in accordance with the present resolution.

In the first half of 1981 the USSR Gossnab and union republic Councils of Ministers are ordered to supply agriculture with at least half the annual allocation of commercial and sawed timber.

In the first half of 1981, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry and union republic Councils of Ministers are ordered to ensure the supply (from stocks allocated for this period) of petroleum products, irrespective of the quarterly distribution of such products, to the agriculture and water resources sectors for the performance of spring fieldwork.

The USSR Ministries of the Chemical Industry and of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry and other ministries are instructed to ensure the immediate supply of polyethylene sheeting to agriculture and water resources sectors [irrespective of the level of fulfillment of the polyethlyene production plan) in the quantities and deadlines set by the resolution.

In 1981 the USSR Gossnab and appropriate ministries are instructed to make it a priority to supply enterprises which produce tractors, trucks, trailers, earthmoving machinery, agricultural machinery and spares, including products manufactured in accordance with the supplementary targets set by the present resolution, with rolled ferrous and nonferrous metal, pipes, materials, semifinished materials and components (irrespective of the fulfillment of the production plan).

The USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry and the USSR State Committee for Forestry are set the task of manufacturing and supplying the procurement and trading organizations involved in the packaging of fruit and vegetables with wooden box sets and clapboard for preserving casks, and the Ministry of Railways is instructed to ensure the supply of freightcars for shipping these box sets, clapboard for preserving casks and returnable fruit and vegetable packaging as loads are presented.

The USSR Gosbank is permitted, in emergencies, to provide individual kolkhozes with short-term credit until 1 November 1981 to pay for spares and materials required for repair needs and for repairing and servicing the machine and tractor pool and trucks and for mechanized agricultural and transportation work, to pay for petroleum products and fodder, to pay expenses connected with seed exchange (including transportation, and the cost of seed allocated from state resources, to pay for mineral fertilizers, herbicides and chemical pesticides and for the purchase of young livestock and also to pay kolkhoz members for their work. In 1981, in accordance with the long-term credit plan, the USSR Gosbank is permitted, in exceptional circumstances, to provide certain sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises, USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika enterprises and organizations and Loyuzselkhozkhimiya Associations with long-term credit for expenditure on building and modernizing mineral fertilizer depots, machine yards, open tractor and vehicle stands with testing, turning and cleaning points, shops for assembling agricultural machinery received from supply plants in kit form and also stations and points for providing technical services above the 1981 set volume of investments, as far as local material and technical resources can be found; also in 1981 the USSR Stroybank is permitted to provide certain USSR Ministry of the Food Industry sovkhozes with the above-mentioned long-term credit within the limits of the plan for the provision of long-term credit.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is ordered to take the necessary measures to ensure uninterrupted supply of electricity to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and also to enterprises in the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika system engaged in repairing machinery for performing spring fieldwork.

The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet are instructed to ensure as a priority (according to the plan) the provision of freightcars, ships and containers for the shipment of machinery, equipment, seed, spares, rolled metal, timber and construction materials, petroleum products, building structures, mineral fertilizers, calcium carbide, fodder salt, fodder phosphates, pesticides and other materials necessary for the preparation and performance of spring fieldwork and to monitor movement by rail and waterway of trains and ships carrying freight for agriculture and the construction of irrigation and drainage systems and construction projects.

For 1981 spring fieldwork on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises suffering a shortage of machine operators, union republic Councils of Ministers are permitted, as an exception, to recruit tractor drivers from industrial, transportation and other enterprises and from institutions and organizations on terms envisaged by USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 231 of 21 April 1971.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems is instructed to clarify the payment of tractor drivers directed to spring fieldwork on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises on the terms in force in 1980.

Union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, kraykoms and oblispolkoms, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika are instructed to take swift measures to expedite the dispatch from railroad stations of all loads intended for Selkhozkhimiya and Selkhoztekhnika Associations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises.

Union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministries of Agriculture and of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika are charged to ensure strict economy with material resources allocated for agriculture and water resources sectors in 1981.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed the belief that party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, agricultural and water resources organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and industrial and transportation enterprises and organizations, guided by the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum's decisions and joining in the socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress, will make every effort for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of further developing agriculture in 1981 and will take steps to ensure the prompt preparation of farms' material and technical base and the performance of spring fieldwork to a high agrotechnical standard.

OFFICIAL VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF PLANNING DOCUMENT

LD301507 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by A. Serkov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Main Economic Planning Administration, under the rubric "Improving the Economic Mechanism": "Important Element in Management"--first two paragraphs are SELSKAYA ZHIZN introduction]

[Text] SELSKAYA ZHIZN is continuing to feature articles commenting on the main provisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving the Planning of and Economic Incentives for the Production and Procurements of Agricultural Produce."

Our writer today is A.F. Serkov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Main Economic Planning Administration. The theme of his discussion is the measures to improve planning in agriculture outlined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution.

Planning is rightly called the central element in management. The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum set the task of devising planning principles in agriculture which would create, at the present stage, more favorable conditions for expanded reproduction and ensure the validity of plans and the elimination of the subjective approach toward their formulation.

These requirements are met by the measures outlined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving the Planning of and Economic Incentives for the Production and Procurements of Agricultural Produce." Before briefly outlining the essence of this important document relating to the theme of our discussion, I will recall how plans have been formulated recently, how they have been conveyed to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and what they have represented.

It is known that so-called total purchasing volumes and often various additional targets have recently begun to be established alongside the firm plans. Moreover they are often altered without valid cause. This, as the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum noted, has reduced the plan's mobilizing role, had a negative effect on the organization of the economy and on economic activity and provided poor incentive for the struggle for increasing the production and the sale to the state of produce.

Moreover, indicators such as the volume of production of agricultural produce, the size and structure of the sowing areas, the numbers of livestock, the crop yield, livestock productivity and many others are often dictated to the farms from above.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers resolution, beginning from 1981, unified state plans for purchases of agricultural products have been established for the 5-year period, broken down into individual years. The group of indicators which are now conveyed to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and associations has also been defined. This provides a unified plan for the sale to the state of specific types of produce in physical terms, the volume of deliveries to the farms of equipment, fertilizers, fuel and construction materials, and targets for the introduction of scientific and technical achievements.

Moreover, wage funds, a profits plan, payments to the state budget and state budget appropriations are established for sovkhozes and other state enterprises and associations. The commissioning of fixed capital, and ceilings for state capital investments and for construction and installation and contract work are also planned for them. These same capital investments indicators are also communicated to the kolkhozes if they are provided with material and technical resources.

As for such indicators as the volume of production of agricultural produce, the size and structure of sown areas, livestock numbers, crop yield and livestock productivity, these are defined at the farms themselves. The basic criterion in working these out is the necessity to guarantee the unconditional implementation of the established plans for state purchases of agricultural products and the satisfaction of the farms' own needs. It is important to enlist specialist, workers, and kolkhoz members widely to this work, and also the sovkhoz and kolkhoz public organizations. When compiling the enumerated indicators and others, it is of course necessary to take into consideration local conditions, scientific achievements and progressive experience.

In the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution the practice of imposing upon sovkhozes and kolkhozes indicators which have not been specified in state plans is deemed incorrect. Regrettably, such occurrences are not rare; and here reference is made to the fact that kolkhozes and sovkhozes, they say, can reduce the sowing areas and some crops and the livestock numbers.

This kind of management is of course easier, although not the most efficient, whereby instead of daily organizational work and instead of economic methods exercising an influence on production, questions of production development are resolved by purely administrative methods.

And it is characteristic that various leaders of regional rayon or oblast organizations, well aware that this practice is condemned, inform the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of such indicators by telephone or at so-called "instructional" conferences for the compilation of production and finance plans.

As the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution notes, one of the most important avenues for the improvement of planning work at all levels of the management of agricultural production is ensuring the correct combination of the centralized leadership of agriculture with the further development of enterprises' economic autonomy and preventing petty tutelage of sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Under these conditions the responsibility of farm managers and specialists, kolkhoz members and workers for increasing the production and sale to the state of arable and livestock products and for the implementation of the established plans is, indubitably, increased.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now at work on drawing up plans for 1981 and for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. The main task for kolkhoz collectives is to bring to light and bring into use all reserves for increasing the production of agricultural produce, and for boosting crop yields and livestock productivity. The duty of the agricultural organs is to examine the economic and financial situation of each kolkhoz and sovkhoz and to take steps so as to increase their production efficiency and profitability and so as to utilize the farms' internal reserves more fully.

A task of great importance is to draw up and convey to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes unified plans for the sale of agricultural produce to the state. These must be economically valid and must be in balance with the production capital available on the farm, with the quality of the land and with allotted material, technical and financial resources.

Unfortunately, there are still frequent instances where farms are given targets for purchases of produce but only after a considerable delay are the resources--mineral fertilizers, equipment and so forth--and the capital investment ceilings assigned. Such a situation must be rectified immediately and resolutely. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution notes that the plans for capital investment, the ceilings for contract work and the plans for material and technical supply and financial-economic indicators must be conveyed to farms simultaneously with plans for sale of agriculture products to the state.

An analysis of the utilization of material and technical resources and of fixed capital attests that the necessity for reorienting capital investments will arise in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The situation has now come about where many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have allowed the construction of feed production and feed preparation facilities and also of facilities for the storage and primary processing of agricultural produce to fall considerably behind. This is leading to losses of produce and consequently to the lowering of production efficiency. Therefore, the correct procedure is being observed in those republics, krays, oblasts and rayons where, from the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, they are taking as their reference point the concentration of production-oriented capital investments into increasing the land's fertility and strengthening the procurement base.

I should also like to highlight the following important avenue in planning--the construction of dwellings, cultural and consumer projects and also roads. Practice shows that production results depend to a large extent on the living and working conditions of rural workers. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution deems it advisable that in the agricultural development plans of the country, the republics, ministries, krays and oblasts, rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, summary sections should be drawn up on the social development of the countryside, stipulating in them measures for the improvement of work conditions, for improving the qualifications and professional prowess of the workers and for improving housing conditions and cultural and consumer conditions. And all this must be tied in with the targets for enhancing production efficiency.

The measures for improving planning and economic incentives outlined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution will play a big role in increasing the production and procurements of agricultural products and in strengthening the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

MAIN POLITICAL DIRECTORATE DEBATES PERFORMANCE

LD301125 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jan 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Increasing Primary Party Organizations' Role"]

[Text] The Bureau of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate has discussed a report by Col A. Zakharov, chief of a formation political section, entitled "On the Political Section's Work To Increase Primary Party Organizations' Role as the Political Nuclei of Military Collectives."

It was pointed out that primary party organizations have strengthened organizationally and politically in the period since the 25th party congress. The party stratum has grown among officers, especially those in the higher ranks. Communists are engaged in active organizational and political work in all key sectors contributing to the level of combat readiness of units and subunits. Most party organizations are in fact the leading force in military collectives' political life.

In its everyday work the political section deals with questions relating to party organizations' internal affairs, the deployment of party resources, and the work of committees and bureaus to increase communists' ideological tempering, to make them more active both in service and in the sociopolitical sphere and to maintain their leading role in training and socialist competition. Party organizations' efforts are focused first and foremost on solving the main tasks of greeting the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner, maintaining a high level of vigilance and a state of permanent combat readiness, mastering the method of adopting a political approach to the solution of specific questions relating to the education and training process, and tightening up military discipline. They are now working more purposefully to propagandize and introduce the experience of top trainees and leading subunits and to develop initiative among gross roots party links. In the training year just ended one-half of all communists were awarded the top grade in combat training. The personnel of the unit whose party organization secretary is Maj A. Dolgov were the first in their district to support the initiators of the socialist competition to ensure that the Ground Forces greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner. Most subunits are currently undergoing highly intensive winter combat training.

It was pointed out that this formation's party organizations have accumulated definite experience in implementing the injunctions of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" to make the party organizations the center of day-to-day ideological and educational work. Around 60 percent of communists are fulfilling permanent party assignments in various sectors of ideological work. There has been a marked increase in the activities of agitation and propaganda groups and in the desire of party committees and bureaus to influence the improvement of communists' educational work directly within subunits.

Open party meetings, including meeting with combined agendas, are of great educational importance. For example, the open party meetings held under the slogans "Living, Working and Struggling in a Leninist and Communist Manner" and "Greeting the 26th CPSU Congress in a Fitting Manner" left a deep impression on military collectives' ideological lives. The political section is carefully generalizing the experience gained from such meetings and taking it into account in the practical work of directing party organizations.

Party committees and bureaus are now paying rather more attention to publicizing their work and keeping nonparty people informed about party organizations' work and the tasks with which they are grappling. Experience has been gained in exercising party leadership of the work of people's control groups and posts and Komsomol organizations.

All these questions were examined in a businesslike manner at the formation's report and election meetings and party conference.

Unit and subunit commanders, staff officers, political workers and service specialists are well represented on the new committees and bureaus, which guarantees that the party's influence on all aspects of military collectives' combat training and lives will be increased.

At the same time, it was pointed out during the discussion that not all primary party organizations are exploiting the organizational and political opportunities which exist for solving current tasks or performing their role as the political uncle of military collectives as vigorously as they should be. Some of them do not always act purposefully, are content to achieve only modest results in the training of subunits and units, and fail to mobilize communists and nonparty people to prevent the shortcomings currently occurring in the training and education process, and at times the standard of their organizational and political work falls short of increased demands. A number of party activists are failing to display due responsibility and initiative in their work.

The Bureau of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate directed the formation's political section to work for a further increase in party organizations' activeness and militancy and to consolidate their influence on every aspect of the life and combat training of units and subunits. It is imperative to give party committees and bureaus and the party aktiv more specific instruction in the methods of adopting a political approach to the solution of combat and political training tasks and to develop servicemen's initiative in socialist competition. More attention must be paid to communists' organizational and educational work in the classroom and in training exercises, and their efforts must be focused on overcoming shortcomings and achieving consistently high results in the training of subunits and units.

Particular attention must continue to be paid to carrying out the CPSU Central Committee injunctions on making every party organization and party group the center of day-to-day ideological education work. It is important to ensure all communists' active participation in elucidating the party's role in communist building and leading the armed forces and to make the propagandization of the 26th CPSU Congress materials and decisions and the tasks set by the party in the sphere of strengthening the country's defense the main focus of attention. Party committees and bureaus must delve more specifically into communists' deployment and work in every ideological sector and systematically examine these questions at party meetings and committee and bureau sessions.

An important task in the leadership of party organizations is to further improve their work to tighten up conscious military discipline and regulation order and to increase military collectives' role in this. Greater demands must be placed on communists to ensure that they observe the demands of discipline and the norms of party morality in an exemplary manner and tighten up regulation order in subunits.

The Main Political Directorate Bureau drew the attention of the political section and party committees and bureaus to the need for greater purposefulness in the leadership of subunit party organizations, especially those of small subunits, and of communists' work in subunits without party organizations. When the routine tasks of party work are being discussed at committee and bureau meetings and sessions it is important to be more specific in elaborating organizational and political measures and to decide on the deployment of communists' resources for the work with nonparty people. The practice of open party meetings and their educational influence on nonparty people must be improved, and collectives must be informed of the most important tasks with which the party organizations are grappling. Specific recommendations were made for improving the party aktiv's instruction and making fuller use of gneral party experience for this purpose.

In view of the urgency and the great political and practical importance of increasing the role played by primary party organizations, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Bureau ordered the political directorates of categories of armed forces, military districts, groups of forces and fleets to implement specific measures to further strengthen political organs' influence on increasing primary party organizations' role as the political nuclei of military collectives in solving the crucial tasks set for the Soviet Armed Forces by the Communist Party.